CYCLES
HIGH GRADE ENGLISH MAKES
From Rs. 125 to Rs. 350
For Full Particulars Apply
WELLINGTON
CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
CHURCHGATE STREET, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

PRICES REDUCED
Get our quotations of
HIGH GRADE ENGLISH CYCLES
WELLINGTON
CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
CHURCHGATE STREET, BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913.

VOL. VIII NO. 227 | BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1920. | TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA.

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

SAILING TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

... Passengers are requested to be ... of Pass Ports.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.
4th Sept.	Kaisar-i-hind	11430
11th "	Kalyan*	8987
18th "	Plassy Del Aterik	7346
25th "	Narkunda	16118
27th "	Mandalay	Calls Port Said and Plymouth only.
2nd Oct.	Delta	8089
9th "	Morea	10890
16th "	Khiva*	8947
23rd "	Karmala	8983
30th "	Naldera	15825
6th Nov.	Syria	6660

*Fully booked from China, will not ... passengers from Bombay.

†B. I. Company's Fares.

SAILINGS TO STRAITS AND CHINA AND AUSTRALIA

Date About.	Steamer.	
3rd Sept.	Naldera	Calls at Colombo, Fremantle, Melbourne & Syd.
16th "	Dunera	Calls at Colombo, Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamers	
2rd Sept.	Barora	Karachi & P Gulf 10 a.m.
3rd "	Chakla	Karachi direct 11 a.m.
5th "	Arratoon Apcar	East and South Africa, Via Prebunder.
5th	Barjora	Karachi & P. Gulf.

Berths and Rates of Freight and passage ... P. and O. and B. I. sailing may be ... 4th.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Ja... Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tonnage.	Arrival.	Departure
†Rangoon Maru	Y. N kajima	5050	16th Sept.	21st Sept.
Teeshin Maru	C. Hideshima	4221	17th Sept.	28th Sept.
Taian Maru	Y. Kawashima	3138	7th Oct.	18th Oct

† Arrives from New York and sails for Calcutta via Colombo and Madras

For freight and passage apply to
T. TAGAMI,
Manager.

Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure.
Ganson Maru	J. Shinozaki	24th Sept.	30th Sept.
Siam Maru	D. Imaizumi	24th Sept.	30th Sept.
Indus Maru	R. Yano	5th Oct.	10th Oct.

For Freight and Passages, etc., apply to:
K. SHIMA,
Manager.

Ballard Road Bombay.

A Few of our Rates:—

SUITS, SILK, CLEANING Rs. 2/ & 2/8 each
" CASHMERE " Rs. 2/8 & 3/8 each.

Diamond Jubilee Washing Co.
DRY FRENCH & CHEMICAL CLEANERS,
... STREET, FORT, BOMBAY

SHIPPING.

ANGLO INDIA & COLONIAL NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

REGULAR SERVICE of steamers to Malabar Coast Ports, Colombo and Rangoon per Steamship Orure, Nagpur and Rampur.

For particulars apply to:—
EASTERN SHIP BROKERS AND AGENCY LTD.
Managing Agents.
Anglo-India and Colonial Navigation Company, Limited.
38-39, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD

(Incorporated in England.)

Head Office:—4, CROSBY SQUARE LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:

Bombay, Calcutta, Colombo, Baghdad, Basrah, Basrah City, Amara, Hillah, Mosul, and Bahrein.

Authorised Capital	£2,000,000
Paid Up Capital	£765, 942
Reserve Fund	£220,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£1,197,468

BOMBAY BRANCH.

(Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.)

INTEREST allowed on Deposits Fixed for one or two years at the rate of 5½ per cent. per annum.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit at 4 per cent. per annum.

Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

Bills of Exchange purchased, Loans and Credits granted on approved Security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken.

Purchases and Sales of British and Foreign Securities effected on usual terms.

Securities received for Safe Custody and Interest and Dividends collected for clients.

E. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

BANK OF BARODA, LTD.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of His Highness the Maharaja Gaekwar.

Registered under the Baroda Companies' Act III of 1897.

HEAD OFFICE: Baroda.

BRANCHES: Ahmedabad, Navsari, Mehsana, Dabhoi, Surat and Bombay.

	Rs.
Capital Subscribed	60,00,000
Capital Paid-up	20,00,000
Reserve Fund	14,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of shares and securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

Deposits received and interest allowed at per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
General Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital	£1,800,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,050,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£750,000
Reserve Fund	£1,050,000

HEAD OFFICE:
14, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur
Batavia	Howrah (Calcutta)	Madras
Bombay	Kandy	Mauritius
Calcutta	Karachi	New York
Colombo	Kota Bhru (Kalantan)	Penang
Delhi		Rangoon
Galle		Shanghai
		Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Draft, payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS. The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents and collection of interest therein as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.

J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay

BANKING.

THE
BANK OF TAIWAN, LTD

Incorporated by Special Charter of the Imperial Japanese Government, 1899.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen 60,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	Yen 37,500,000
RESERVE FUND	Yen 7,730,000

HEAD OFFICE: TAIPEH, FORMOSA

BRANCHES:

LONDON	YOKOHAMA	KARENKO
NEW YORK	MOJI	KEELUNG
SHANGHAI	AMOY	MAKUNG
HONGKONG	CANTON	TAITOH
SINGAPORE	FOOCHOW	SHINCHIKU
BATAVIA	HANKOW	TAICHU
SEMARANG	KIUKIANG	TAMAN
SOORABAYA	SWATOW	TAKOW
TOKYO	AKO	TAMSUI
KOBE	GIRAN	TOWEN
OSAKA	KAGI	BANGKOK

The Bank has also a LARGE NUMBER OF CORRESPONDENTS at HOME and ABROAD.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened and FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE Business transacted.

J. IHARA,
Manager.

56, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISHED 1880.

Subscribed Capital	Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 74,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 44,000,000

Head Office:—YOKOHAMA.

Batavia, Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta Changchun, Dairen, Fengtien, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kai-Yuan, Kobe London, Los Angeles, Llons, Manila, Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking Rangoon, Rio de Janeiro, San Francisco Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore, Sourabaya, Sydney, Tientsin.

Branches:—
Tsinan, Tokio, Taingau, Vladivostock.

CURRENT DEPOSIT Accounts are opened for approved customers, and Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

T. SEKI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 234.
Hornby Road, Bombay

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1915.

	Rs. a. p.
Capital Authorised	50,00,000 0 0
Capital Issued	31,00,000 0 0
Capital Subscribed	31,00,000 0 0
Capital Paid-up	16,65,017-8-2
Reserve Fund	15,69,858 4 5

Dividend of the rate of 12 per cent. per num has been declared, by the Bank in paid-up capital.

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.
BRANCHES:

Amritsar	Hoshiarpur	Ludhiana
Bombay	Hyderabad (Sindh)	Multan City
Calcutta		Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Jullundur	Patiala
Delhi	Jammu	Rawalpindi
D. I. Khan	Jhelum City	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Karachi	Sialkot
Gujranwalla	Kasur	Srinagar
Gajan	Lahore City	Umballa City
Hapur	Lyallpur	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at ... per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of out stations are bought, collected and discounted.

INLAND TRADE BILLS, etc., of approved customers discounted and Demand Draft and Telegraphic Transfers issued on station where the Bank has Branches and Agencies.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:

RUPCHAND KAPUR,
Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN CONPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY
BRANCH: Ahmedabad.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	66,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at the rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK accounts opened favourable terms—Rules on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF MORVI LIMITED.

(REGISTERED IN BOMBAY.)

HEAD OFFICE:—BOMBAY;
BRANCH:—Surat.

LONDON AGENTS: The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

Subscribed Capital:	Rs. 1,00,00,000
Paid-up Capital:	Rs. 40,00,000
Reserve liability for calls:	Rs. 60,00,000
Reserve and Contingency Funds	Rs. 2,63,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Interest at 3 per cent all round the year on sums of Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS—Received for 12 months and shorter periods.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS—Received at 4 per cent.

STERLING DRAFTS AND TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on London bought and sold.

GOLD AND SILVER IMPORTED.

STOCKS & SHARES sold and purchased in India and England and Dividends collected.

All kinds of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

C. I. PAREKH & CO.,
Agents.

THE
UNION BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

	Rs.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL	5,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	4,00,00,000
CALLED-UP CAPITAL	80,00,000
PAID-UP ON 18-9-20	59,68,715

HEAD OFFICE:
7, Murzban Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
SUB-BRANCHES:
Zaveri Bazar, 289, Shaik Memon Street.
Share Bazar, Rogay Building, Apolli Street
LONDON AGENTS:
THE LONDON COUNTY WESTMINSTER AND PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS:—Interest allowed at 2½ per cent. per annum on DAILY BALANCES up to Rs. 1,00,000. From 1st January to 30th June interest at 3 per cent per annum is allowed on sums over Rs. 50,000 provided the balance does not fall below that figure. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS: received for one year and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANKS:—Interest allowed at per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved securities at favourable rates.

SHARES AND SECURITIES purchased and sold.

Banking business of every description transacted.

A. B. OLIPHANT,
Ag. Manager.

THE
SUMITOMO BANK LIMITED.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen 70,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	Yen 40,000,000
RESERVE FUND	Yen 6,500,000

HEAD OFFICE: OSAKA
BRANCHES:

Bombay	Kure	San Francisco
Bingomachi	Kurume	Seattle
Dotonbori	Kyoto	Semba
Hakata	London	Shanghai
Hankow	Moji	Shimonoseki
Hiroshima	Nagoya	Tokyo
Honolulu	Nakanoshima	Toriaburacho
Hyogo	New York	Wakamatsu
Kawaguchi	Nihama	
Kobe	Onomichi	Yokohama

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half yearly on daily balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. annum provided the sum accrued amounts Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months and far shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

J. SATO,
Manager.

Churchgate Street, Bombay.
Post Box No. 389.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1878.

No. 318, Hornby Road, opposite J. N. Petit Library.

Funded Capital, Rs. 2,32,000.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Regular Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms the Insurance Act.

The Accounts are subject to strict audit according to Indian Companies Act

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate, 30 per cent. Surrender Value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve month grace if occupation is lost.

Commission to canvassers.

For details apply for a copy of Rules to,
GAJANNAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

HEAD OFFICE
6-1, Clive St., Calcutta

THE NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO LTD

MARTIN Co.,
Managing Agents.

INCORPORATED IN INDIA 1907

Insure under An Endowment Policy

The Company pays all incidental expenses—you pay the premiums—
The Company pays you on maturity or your heirs if death occurs earlier
NO VEXACIOUS CONDITIONS—A SIMPLE CONTRACT—PROMPT PAYMENT.
For all particulars and forms apply to——

W. ST. JOHN CHURCH,
Resident Manager, Calcutta.

G. N. B. Vaz,
Branch Secretary
LIPTONS BUILDINGS, 33, APOLLO STREET, FORT
BOMBAY

BANKING.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANT BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE.—Apollo Street, Fort.
BRANCH: Mumbadevi, Bombay.

	Rs.
AUTHORIZED AND ISSUED CAPITAL	10,00,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	10,00,000
RESERVE FUND	87,407

DIRECTORS.

The Hon. Mr. GUCULDAS KAHANDAS PAREKH, Chairman.
The Hon. Mr. MAHOMED HAJEEBHOY, (Messrs. Hajibhoy Lalji and Co.).
GOPALDAS TRICUMJI JIVANDAS, Esq., (Messrs. Tricumji Jivandas).
B. K. GHOSE Esq.
BALJI GOVINDJI, Esq., (Messrs. Bhusandas Govindji and Co.).
NARANJI DAYAL, Esq., (Messrs. Pramchand Chhaganlal).
KRISHNADAS GOVERDHANDAS MADIWALA, Esq., Managing Director.

CURRENT DEPOSITS:—Interest allowed at 3 per cent. per annum on Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS:—Interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum

FIXED DEPOSITS:—Interest allowed 5½ per cent. per annum on Rs. 500 and upwards for twelve months. Rates for short term deposits may be ascertained from the Bank.

LOANS, CASH CREDITS and OVER DRAFTS given on approved securities.

LOCAL DEMAND BILLS collected free of charge.

Copies of rules may be obtained from the Bank on application.

KRISHNADAS GOVERDHANDAS MADIWALA,
Managing Director

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$15,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND	£1,500,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND	$23,000,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$15,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG
LONDON OFFICE: 9 Gracechurch Street E.C.
BOMBAY OFFICE: ... Churchgate Street
OTHER BRANCHES

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Hankow	New York	Vladivostock
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkow	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent per annum provided the sum accrued amounts Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.

GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent

INSURANCE.

According to the Govt of India Insurance Blue Book.

The oldest Life Office of Bengal,

THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE, LIMITED.

Established 1891.

Funds and Assets over—Rs. 2,00,000.
Claims Paid Exceed—Rs. 3,00,000.
Govt. of Bengal (Official Trustee) is the trustee of the Reserve Fund.
Policies from Rs. 500 to Rs. 4000.

LOWEST RATE OF PREMIUM.

This is the only policy holders office and the oldest purely Hindu Life Office in India. We ask every Hindu to compare our rates with any other Indian or Foreign office before assuring elsewhere.

For particulars apply to:—

The Secretary
309, Bow Bazar
Street Calcutta.

or

The Chief Agents
D. SEN & Co.
1 Chowringhee
Calcutta.

Agency Applications Invited.

INSURANCE.

THE
BHARAT INSURANCE Co. Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1896.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—Lahore Delhi, Rawalpindi, Ajmere, Nagpur, Lucknow, Bankipore, Calcutta, Poona, Bangalore, Mangalore, Sukkur, Karachi, Quetta.

	Rs.
Funds exceed	31,00,000
Surplus about	1,00,000
Claims paid about	26,00,000

Specialities:—Moderate premia, ready convertability, prompt payment, female lives insured, etc.

Pushing agents wanted all over India.

K. C. VIDYARTHI,
Manager, B. I. Co., Ltd.,
(Bharat Building),
Lahore

NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE: 7, Church Lane CALCUTTA

This purely Indian Company was the first to deposit Rupees Two Lakhs, in one instalment with the Controller-General for the special security of the Policy-holders.

Sound Security, Lowest rates of Premium in India—Liberal Policy terms.

"It ranks as one of the soundest Insurance Companies on the East side of India."

For all forms of Assurance please apply to
RAE & Co., Managing Agents.
P. BANERJEA, Secretary
or
DHURANDHAR BROTHERS,
Chief Agents,
Bombay Presidency,
73, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay

HINDUSTAN CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE SOCIETY, LD, CALCUTTA.

Second quinquennium Report recommends a bonus of 4 per cent. on the sum assured for each completed year on policies in the Ordinary Assurance Fund after making special Reserve of Rs. 100,000.

Premium Reserve Funds exceed Rs. 40,00,000

"The only Indian Life Office managed on sound democratic Lines."

Prospectus and forms of Assurance ... sent on application to Head Office or any Branch or Chief Agency Office, in India.

S. R. KHOPKAR,
Manager,
Bombay-Branch,
40, Medows Street, Bombay.

THE
INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

118, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

CHAIRMAN:
The Hon'ble Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy Kt.

DIRECTORS:
The Hon'ble Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas C.I.E.
Sir Chimanlal H. Setalvad, Kt.
Sir Hukamchand Saroopchand Kt.
Jamshed K. Tarachand, Esq., Bar.-at-Law.
Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Esq. (Pragjee Soorjee & Co.)
Lalji Naranji, Esq., J.P. (Moolji Jetha & Co.) (Ex-officio)

Safest investment at minimum cost. Terms and conditions of Policies extremely liberal without any vexatious restrictions.

Automatic Non-forfeiture of Policies a boon to Policy holders.

Applications for Agencies invited from influential gentlemen throughout India.

For particulars apply to:—
JIVANLAL DASTUR & Co.
Secretaries and Managers.

HOTEL.

THE CHEAPEST
FIRST CLASS HOTEL
... which ... put up at is Railway Hotel

RAILWAY HOTEL

Those visiting Bombay should not fail to try the "Bombay" Hotel situated at Charney Road, in a healthy locality.

DINNER TABLE SPECIALITY.

Competent Chefs. High Class Cutlery and Billiard tables.

Charney Road, Bombay. Telephone ...

The Mysore Government Loan of 1920.

6¼ per cent. Free of Mysore & British Indian Income-Tax.

Twenty-year Bonds, 1940.

INTEREST PAYABLE AT ANY TREASURY IN BRITISH INDIA.

Issued at Rs. 99 and Repayable at Rs. 100 on 1st October 1940.

The Loan is open for Subscription throughout India. up to 30th September 1920 inclusive.

Denomination of Bonds—Rs. 12½, Rs. 25, Rs. 50, Rs. 100, Rs. 500, Rs. 1,000, Rs. 5,000 and above up to Rs. 1,00,000.

Applications may be presented and subscriptions paid to—

(1) The Bank of Bombay, Bombay and its branches.
(2) The Eastern Bank, Ltd., Bombay.
(3) Do. do. ... Calcutta.
(4) The Bank of Madras, Madras and its branches.
(5) The National Bank of India, Ltd., Madras.
(6) The Bank of Mysore, Ltd., Bangalore.
(7) The State Huzur or any District or Taluk Treasury in the Mysore State.

For full details of terms of the Loan, please see Notification No. Fl. 8596—G. F. 289-10-2, dated 29th June 1920, copies of which are obtainable at all Treasries in the State and the Banks referred to above.

We are direct importers of Accessories and Spare Parts for all Motor Cycles and Cars.
We are the Sole Agents for ALLDAYS "ALLON" two stroke light-weight Motor Cycles.
We are large stockists of Tyres, Tubes, Oils and Grease.
We are principal importers of HARVEY FROST VULCANIZING products.
We are specialising in STARRETT'S Mechanical Instruments and Tools.
We are supplying everything to the Motorists and Motorcyclists.
We are in the lists of Government, Railways, States and Docks.
We are reputed for PROMPTNESS and CHEAPNESS.
We are in the heart of MOTOR CIRCLE
We are in the reach of all.
We shall welcome you to our shop.
We are sure you will be convinced.
We ask you a trial order.
We are awaiting you.
We would assure you that you will have every benefit from us.

EMPIRE AUTOMOBILES.

RANE Ltd., Proprietors of :—

Telegrams—Autoworks, BOMBAY.

Telephone No. 2475

NEW QUEEN'S ROAD. BOMBAY.

WE STOCK

Accumulator and parts, Acetyline Generators, lamps and burners, Adapters of all kinds, Insulating tape, Air inlets, Alligator fastener, Aluminium matting, Steel Balls of all sizes, Beltings, Motor Body fittings, Bolts and Nuts, Carburetters and parts of important makes, Cleaning requisites, Packings, Funnels, Copper wire Gauze, Goggles, Horns of all types, Hose pipes and clips, Jacks, Lamps of all patterns, Switchboards, Petrol Measure and Carriers, Magnetos and parts, Mascots, Metals, Volt and Ampere Meters, Oilers. Paints and Polishes, Piston Rings and Castings, Harding's Revivers, Radorene, Shock Absorbers, Wood sticks, Radiators for all Cars, Sparking Plugs of all makes, Stewart Speedometers and their parts, Dover Steering wheels, Petrol Filters and Taps, Spanners of all sizes and makes, Cutting pliers, Tubular Box Spanners, Screw Drivers, Hammers, Drills, Tool boxes, Tool kits, Tyre testers, Tyre pumps and their accessories, Tyre Rims, Copper asbestos, Washers, Steel Washers, Highand low tension wires, Soft Copper wire, Chaterlea terminals, stepney wheels of all Sizes, Cylinder head Gaskets for all cars, Ball-Bearings of all sizes and types, Wonder Worker specialities and many other things leading to the Motor line.

PHONE 4401. TELEGRAPH: "VIRWORKS."

4-CYLINDER

LIGHT CARS

Seneca

OWNER'S CAR

Piedmont

27 H. P. Le Roi Engine—
108" in wheel base
10" in clearance
High efficiency
Comfort in driving
Reliable engine and Electric Starter.
Cantilever springs
Yatch streamline Body
30 by 3½ tyres
25 miles to a gallon of Petrol.

Sole Distributors

THE

Victoria Motor Works & Garage Co.

Girgaum, BOMBAY.

AJAX

Superor Tyres

ROAD KING.

Perfect Balanced Motor 35 H. P.
Very quiet and free from Vibration
Car of Quality, Economy, Distinction & Comport
Beautiful Bevel Edge treamline Body
32 by 3½ Tyres
One--Man top Carter Carburetter.

IF YOU NEED

High Class English and American Furniture suitable for Palaces. Hotels and Messes. Large stock of Iron Combination Bedsteads and Perambulators always in stock.

Furniture For Sale & Hire

At Moderate Rates.

ALLABUX SOMJEE DOSSA

Allabux Building, 29,-33 Chuckla Storage

Telegraph—CAMPKITS
Tel.—2148.

YOUR FAMILY FRIEND

We cure all aches and pains and sprains, inflammation, sores, colds, cuts, bruises, etc.

IS

AMRUTANJAN

The first-aid family remedy. Costs 10 As. only. Get one and keep it handy. Sold everywhere.

AMRUTANJAN DEPOT

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE KALKADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Member of Parliament, and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects:—"Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes." Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietor GOPALDAS LALDAS, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay.

STANDARD TYPE RITING CO. sells and Repairs Typewriters of any make. Bureks, Tagger, & Caribonum Carbons & Ribbons Stocked. Price List free. Trial order solicited. 259/261, Hornby Road, Opp. Sox & Co., Fort.

YOUNG MAN!—Entreat none for help. Ask none to maintain. Beg none to assist. Solicit none to succour. Obtain VENUS LIFE OR MARRIAGE POLICY. Be Happy! and Rejoice! Monthly premium Rs. 2 and 1 only. Rules and forms supplied gratis on application to—M. HANSLUX, Esq., President, The Venus Provident Insurance Society, 74, Homji Street, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay. 1

ENGLISH DESSERT APPLES—9 lbs. nett for Rs. 5 all charges included, by V. P. parcel post. Apply to CAPTAIN BANON Gulf Dunbar, P. O. Kulu, Punjab.

MISCELLANEOUS

TO SOLICITORS—Bills of Costs prepared from papers. Terms on application to Messrs. NIDHILAL & SCINDIA, No. 25-29, Churchgate Street, Fort. 4874

SITUATIONS VACANT.

ANY WORKMEN as well clerks and those who are desirous to proceed overseas apply personally ABDULGAFFAR KHAN, 2nd Peerkhan Street, Newnagpada, Bombay. 4622

WANTED—Smart YOUNG MAN English knowledge good, with booking, sailing. Starting Rs. 40, good prospect. Apply ABDOOL TYAB & CO., Lonavli. 5007

WANTED.—An experienced COMPOUNDER. Salary decent. See personally Dr. A. G. SHAH, Princess Street. 4992

WANTED—A fresh GRADUATE or UNDERGRADUATE knowing Gujarati as a JUNIOR CLERK in local a European mercantile firm. Apply Box No. 1131, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5000

WANTED—A young lady's help musical and educated in fine arts. Christian or Hindu as companion to invalid. Apply Box No. 1132, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle". 5004

WANTED—A COMPOUNDER, good salary. Apply personally to Dr. ZAKERIA MOLEDINA, L. M. & S., Gavli Moholla, Pydhonie. 4981

WANTED—Experienced ENGINEER for efficiently managing ginning factories connected with steam and gas engines. Apply sharp to SETH NARAYANDAS, c/o Talukchand Dilsukhrai, 359-361, Kalbadevi. 4942

WANTED — STOREKEEPER, TIMEKEEPER and ACCOUNTANT with Guzerati knowledge preferred. Apply Box No. 1122, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4954

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—An ELECTRIC FITTER and CORRESPONDENCE CLERK. Apply personally to Messrs. RAICHAND DAMJI & CO., 379/85, Dongri St., Mandvi, between 7 and 11 a.m. 4943

WANTED—An experienced and reliable STOREKEEPER for a Spinning and Weaving Mills. Apply with testimonials, sureties or securities to Box No. 1118, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4940

WANTED.—An experienced HEAD CLERK and ACCOUNTANT for a Life Insurance Office. He must have thorough previous experience in Life Insurance accounts. Apply giving full particulars and salary required to, Box No. 1129, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4991

SITUATIONS WANTED

AN experienced M. B. B. S. wants to work as a partner in a dispensary or service at Bombay. Please write Box No. 1130, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4998

WANTED.

WANTED—AGENTS for shorthand and other business publications on pay commission or both. Literature Free. THE UNIVERSAL SHORTHAND BUREAU (BC) Delhi. 4907

WANTED—A GINNING and PRESSING FACTORY, preferably in a cotton centre, in or adjoining the Nizam's Territory. Apply with full particulars, quoting the lowest price acceptable to Box No. 1120, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4944

WANTED—PURCHASERS for an immediate delivery 15,000 spindles in good working order sizes 1¾" and 1 5/8" at present producing 5¼ ounces No. 20 yarn per day, selling as they are being replaced by new ones. What firm offer either for the whole lot or in small convenient lots. Apply Box No. 1134, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5003

WANTED to represent Indian and Foreign Companies by an up-country traveller, who has travelled already throughout Punjab, Rajputanta, U P Behar Bengal and C P. in connection with Insurance business. Working as Insurance Secretary and Bank Manager since 13 years. Excellent Reference Correspondence invited to Box No. 1108, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 490

WANTED.

WANTED—100 tons new Tailor white cotton cloth cuttings (preferably very small pieces). Send samples immediately quoting lowest price per hundredweight or to Paper Mills, Lucknow. 5002

WANTED—ACCOMMODATION in an up-to-date Home for convalescents for a middle aged invalid. Apply Box No. 1133, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5005

WANTED—LAND within 40 miles of Bombay with Sand, Water and earth, suitable for fruit making write particulars to Box No. 1113, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4920

WANTED—BUYER for AMERICAN TRUCKS, guaranteed carrying capacity 2 tons and 5 tons and Motor Cars 5 seater, 6 cylinders lately received, very profitable to a real buyer. Apply for full particulars to Box No. 1128, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4989

FOR SALE.

FOR IMMEDIATE SALE in Kalyan, valuable PLOT of LAND, most suitable for building purposes. Price Rs. 5,000. Apply to Box No. 1036, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4861

FOR SALE—Few NEW OVERLAND Model "4" and FORD TOURING CARS for immediate delivery with Petrol facilities at BOMBAY AUTOMOBILES, Hughes Road, Bombay. 4851

FOR SALE.—VAUXHALL, 4 Cyl., 25 Hirse power CAR in good running order. Price Rs. 12,000. Apply Mr. JINNAH, Mount Pleasant Road, or High Court, Building. 4983

SNOW LEOPARD FOX, LYNX, CAT, SKINS, FUR RUGS, STOLE AND MUFFS etc., and all other Kashmir products Mrs. KOULA AGENCY, Srinagar, Kashmir. 4735

FOR SALE—A DODGE TAXI CAR, quite new and complete with all fittings. Purchased last month only. If desired, may be had without meter. Reasonable offer accepted. Write to Box No. 1114, Advt. Dept., Bombay Chronicle." 4921

HUBBUCK'S WHITE ZINC AND RED LEAD PAINT, PORTLAND "HAND" BRAND CEMENT, PRIMUS STOVES, etc., just arrived. For particulars and prices please apply to KODAL AGENCY, 371, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. 4939

PRIVATELY OWNED LANDOLLETTE FIAT CAR, 4 cylinder, 16 to 20 H.P., six seater. With electric dynamo and other complete out fit in good condition. Price Rs. 10,500. Apply Box No. 1127, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4987

FOR SALE—Owner going Home—OVERLAND MOTOR CAR, Model 75 B, 4 seater. In perfect running order and good condition. Carefully driven and looked after by the owner personally. Price Rs. 3,800. Apply W. L. C. TRENCH, P.W.D. West Lodge, Malabar Hill Bombay. 4995

PRIVATELY OWNED TORPEDO. cylinder, 30 H.P., Mors Car, six seater, knight engine, slide valves and electric C. A. V. lighting set with complete outfit. Newly painted and in excellent condition. Price Rs. 12,000 or near offer Apply Box No. 1126, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4986

FOR SALE.—To be desposed of with in fifteen days. (1) De light patrol gas machine of 60 lights of 50 candle power each in perfect working order. (2) Darrack motor car 5 seater 16-20 horse power quite in working order with all accessaries. (3) Bianchi motor Enghine 60 horse power in complete order. Inspect at JIVANCHAND LALLUBHAI, 1, Harkness Road, Malabar Hill. 4863

FOR SALE—One tandem compound condensing high-pressure 14"; low pressure, 24' strock 24". Rope ENGINE of six gaps of 2" fly wheel 10ft. diamature with second motion lying at Khamgaon. (2) LOOSE, 13 ginns with all their parts lying at Akola. As for more particulars inquire with following address. RAMGOPAL DAUDAS RATHI Khamgaon. 4891

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE:—

	Rs.
National Portable No. 3, with Case	135
Sun, Visible, B. Spacer, as new	150
American Rebuilt Oliver 5, Rs. 160, 9, ...	200
Remington 10 Rs. 200, 11, Dec. Tabs ...	210
Yost 20, Brief, Leather Case, Fine	240
Underwood 5, used few days, Elite Type.	290
Remington 10, Factory Rebuilt as new. ...	

NICOLLS & COMPANY,
Typewriter Experts,
Opp. Petit Institute,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

FOX PORTABLE TYPEWRITERS:—The 7 Lb. Self-folding Fox Portable Typewriter is sturdy, compact and light enough to be carried freely from place to place and durable enough to be used under all conditions. Takes large Official No. 10 Envelope. Is faster than the fastest operator. A real typewriter, built throughout on the most approved typewriter principles and the most complete practical portable machine ever built. It has met with instant and enthusiastic approval wherever shown. Price complete with Travelling case Rs. 200. Also the Standard Model for office use. Perfect visible writing, Interchangeable Carriages, Lightest touch, Oscillating ribbon movement and automatic reverse. Speed unlimited. For further details, free demonstration at your office call or phone to the Sole Agents: THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING CO., 36 Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay. Telephone No. 4869. Telegrams "Writertype."

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET.—Office in Fort, Tamarin Lane, furnished. Apply to Box No. 1112, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." Telephone No. 3836. 4911

TO BE LET.—LAL BUNGALOW with large garden at Andheri Gundole Road, distance ten minutes from Station and also Bungalow Block System, three minutes from G. I. P. Railway, Matunga Station. Apply to Box No. 1111, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." Telephone No. 3836. 4910

TO BE LET—BLOCKS and ROOMS for high class Hindus. Building is almost ready, blocks, rooms and godowns will be on rent at reasonable rates. Place: Odhavram Building, opposite Tardeo Alliance Mills. For rent apply within from 9 a.m. to 7 p.m. 4938

PUBLIC NOTICES

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO., (INDIA). LIMITED.

OWING to the strike of our Installation workmen, the delivery of "SHELL" PETROL is temporarily SUSPENDED. 4949

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be Closed on THURSDAY, the 23rd instant that day being a Public Holiday (Moharram) under the Negotiable Instruments Act 1881.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

4853

NOTICE.

PURSUANT to the Order made by the High Court of Judicature, at Bombay the undersigned invites offers for the purchase from him of a broker's card of the Native Share Brokers' Association, Bombay, belonging to the Estate of the deceased father of the minor. Intending purchasers, will please send their offers to the undersigned in a sealed cover on or before 1st October 1920.

N. H. MOOS,
Guardian of the Estate of the Minor Gordhandas Ranchordas.
57, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay. 4963

NOTICE.

WANTED—A BRAMAH pattern SODA WATER MACHINE, continuous action to produce 80 to 100 dozen a day of highly aerated Soda water, complete and ready for work with gauges, pipes, gasholder, generator and also with suitable hand turn over filler.
Communicate with,
THE CHIEF MEMBER OF COUNCIL.
Kishangarh State,
RAJPUTANA. 4925

THE HATTERSLEY MILL CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that pursuant to Section 77 of the Indian Companies Act, 1913, the Statutory Meeting of the Hattersley Mill Co., Ltd., will be held in the Company's Registered Office, Canada Building, Home Street, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd September, 1920, at 3 o'clock p.m. (S. T.), to transact the following business:—

"To receive and adopt the Statutory Report and Audited Statement of Capital Account as at 23rd August, 1920."

Dated Bombay, 8th September, 1920.
By order of the Board,
ALLEN BROS. & Co. (India), Ltd.,
Agents.

4824

NOTICE.

THE TOOLSIDAS TEJPAL MILLS, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Company will be OPENED from the 20th September, 1920, at the registered office of the Company, 72, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

By Order of
The Board of Directors,
Per. pro. Toolsidas Tejpal & Co.
MANEKLAL UJAMSHI,
Agents.

4959

FOR SAL AT AJMER.

TWO decent, comfortable highly commodious houses in Diggi Bazar Road side, five miniutes walk to Durgah and Railway Station. One with water connection. Best opportunity for Mahomedan pilgrims. For particulars apply to:—

B.
c/o J. L. MATHUR,
Goods Section,
Audit Office, Ajmer

4409

CANADA TO INDIA AND JAVA PORTS.

direct monthly service from Canada to India and Java has been inaugurated by Messrs. Ellerman and Bucknall Steamship Co. Ltd. Steamers will sail from Montreal to Port Said, Port Sudan, Aden, Bombay, Colombo, Singapore, Batavia and other Java ports, as inducement offers.

Cargo will also be taken by transhipment for Karachi, Madras and Calcutta.

Rate of eight well be about the same as is charged from New York.

The first steamer of the Line s.s. "Katuna" is expected ready to load in Montreal about July 15th 1920. For further information apply

Messrs. W & A. GRAHAM & Co.
Parsi Bazar Street, Bombay.

23rd June 1920.

THE MORARJEE GOCULDAS SPG. & WVG. CO., LD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FORTY-NINTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Company's Office in Ismail Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, on THURSDAY, the 7th day of October, 1920, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) for the transaction of the following business:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and the Audited statements of accounts for the year ending 30th June, 1920.
2. To declare a dividend.
3. To confirm the appointment of Sir Vithaldas D. Thackersey, Kt. as Director of the Company.
4. To elect Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
5. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from Friday, the 24th September to Thursday, the 7th October 1920 both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
MORARJEE GOCULDAS & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.

Ismail Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort,
Bombay, 18th Sept. 1920. 4956

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE TOOLSIDAS TEJPAL MILLS, LIMITED.

CIRCULAR.

PURSUANT to the resolution of the Board of Directors of the above Company passed at their Meeting held on the 20th of September, 1920. Notice is hereby given to those shareholders who have not sent in their allotment money in respect of number of shares standing in their names in the Company's Register to pay the same on or before the 11th of October 1920 and in case of their non-payment within due date their shares will be liable to be forfeited.

By order of,
The Board of Directors,
CHHOTALAL JAGJIWAN & CO.,
Agents.

Dated, 21st September, 1920.
72, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay. 5001

LOST.

3 SHARE CERTIFICATES of the Currimbhoy Mills Co., Ltd., bearing Nos. 8289 standing in the name of Motichand Kasturchand and Nos. 7956, 6951 standing in the name of Manilal Mohanlal lost by one of the clerks of Ramdas Gangadas certified share broker, the Bombay Stock Exchange, Ltd.

Kindly deliver to the above address and oblige. 4996

THE NATIONAL SPINNING WEAVING & HOSIERY MILLS, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that pursuant to section 77 of the Indian Companies Act, the Statutory Meeting of the National Spinning Weaving and Hosiery Mills, Ltd., will be held at the Registered office of the company 2nd floor, Krishna Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, on THURSDAY, the 30th September, 1920, at 4 p.m. (S.T.).

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the company will be CLOSED from the 24th day of September, 1920, to 30th day of September, 1920, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
N. MAGANLAL & CO.,
Managing Agents.

Krishna Building, Fort, Bombay.
20th Sept., 1920. 4997

BRITISH DYESTUFFS CORPORATION LTD.

NOTICE.

TO MILLOWNERS, MANAGERS, MERCHANTS AND DYERS.

THE BRITISH DYESTUFFS CORPORATION, LTD., of Manchester, Huddersfield and Ellersmere Port, have pleasure in announcing the ESTABLISHMENT OF A BRANCH in India with Head-Quarters at Grahams Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, Fort, Bombay, and Depots at the principal centres of India.

The Management will be under experienced British hands and will comprise a technical expert for advice on all matters.

All inquiries will receive prompt and considerate attention.

Telegraphic address:—"BRITCORIND."
Post Box No. 499. 4994

THE INDO-LUSITANIA RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT COMPANY, LTD.

having its registered Office at 24, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the abovenamed Company with the authorised capital of Rs. 5,000,000 out of which the present issue is of Rs. 2,500,000 has issued a prospectus a copy of which has been filed with the Registrar of Companies inviting subscription for shares of Rs. 10 each payable as under that is Rs. 2 on application and Rs 3 on allotment. The said prospectust states inter alia that the chief objects are:—

Agricultural, Forest and Mineral Resources Development in British and Portuguese India. Cocoanut Industry in Goa by erecting oil coir and button factory as well as plantation of Cocoanuts. Flooring, Roofing and wall tiles and brick works and steamship service between Goa and Bombay and other Ports.

Copies of the full prospectus and form of application can be obtained at the Office of the Company or from its

BANKERS:

THE BANCO NATIONAL ULTRA MARINO Bombay, Nova Goa or Vasco or its branches.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED,

Bombay, Calcutta, Lahore, Amritsar, Karachi, Lyallpore, Akola and Jharia.

THE KARACHI BANK LIMITED.

Karachi, Hyderabad (Sind) and Larkhana.

or

SOLICITORS:

Messrs. AMARCHAND and MANGALDAS, 11, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

This Notice is not to be regarded as an invitation to the public to subscribe the Shares and application will only be received on the footing of the full prospectus and in the form issued therewith.

Dated this 7th day of September, 1920. 4750

THE JUPITER GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the 2nd ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office, Great Western Building, 3, Apollo Street Fort, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, 22nd September, 1920, at 5 p.m. (Standard Time) for the transaction of the following business:—

(1) To adopt the Directors' Report, the Audited Revenue Accounts, Profit and Loss Account and Balance Sheet for the period ending 30th June 1920.
(2) To appoint Directors in place of Directors who retire from Office but are eligible for re-election.
(3) To appoint Auditors for period after 31st December 1920 and to fix their remuneration.
(4) To transact such other business as may be brought forward by the Directors.

By order of the Board.
LALJI NARANJI & CO.,
Managing Agents.

NOTICE is also given that the Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 13th September 1920 to 30th September 1920 both days inclusive. 4746

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all persons claiming debts or liabilities affecting the Estate of Henry Gregory Hyde, a partner in the Firm of Messrs. Hoare and Company, Esplanade Road, Bombay, European, deceased, who died on the 16th February, 1920, and Letters of Administration with the original Will annexed of whose Estate, having effect throughout the whole of British India, were granted on the 13th September 1920, to Leslie Blunt, Esqr., one of the duly constituted Attorneys of Mrs. Hyde, widow of and the sole Executrix named in the Will of the deceased, are hereby required to send in their claims to the Administrator, c/o Messrs. Craigie Blunt and Caroe, Standard Building, Hornby Road, Bombay, within one month from date, at the expiration of which time the Administrator will hand over the assets to the persons entitled thereto having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have notice.

Dated this 20th day of Sept. 1920.
CRAIGIE BLUNT AND CAROE,
4984 Attorneys for the Administrator.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of ESMALJI ABDOOLJI, late of Ratlam (Central India), a Native State, Dawoodi Bora Mahomedan Inhabitant, a cook and a widower. ..... Deceased.

GULAMALI ABDOOLJI residing at Nagdevi Street, out of Fort, one of the brothers and next-of-kin of the said deceased. ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Twenty seventh day of September in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twenty, and in the Eleventh year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

R. B. PATELL,
Acting Registrar.
W. J. HOWARD.

The 14th day of Sept. 1920.
GULAMALI ABDOOLJI,
4993 Petitioner-in-Person.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas King Defender of the Faith Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of RAMRAO SITTARAM MADAN, late of Bombay Hindu inhabitant, Insurance Broker ..... Deceased.

GANPATRAO SITTARAM MADAN of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, a Clerk in the service of the G. I. P. Railway, residing at Damer Lane, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Eight day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twenty and in the eleventh year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Acting Registrar.
(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD.

The 8th day of September, 1920.
Messrs. SURVEYOR & CO.,
4990 Petitioner's Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the prosperity and credits of GOPAL GOVIND PALNITKAR, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, all lately residing at Dadar, without the Fort of Bombay, a Clerk in the office of the Superintendent of Carriage and Waggon Department of the Matunga Workshops of G. I. P. Ry. ..... Deceased.

Bai RADHABAI, widow of Gopal Govind Plauitker, the deceased above named of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Lady Jamshedji Road, Dadar without the Fort of Bombay ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Seventh day of September in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty, and in the eleventh year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Acting Registrar.
W. J. HOWARD.

The 8th day of September, 1920.
Messrs. RUSTOMJI & GINWALA,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

LEGAL NOTICE

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our clients Messrs. KONDAJI PANDURANG KHANDKE and KONDIRAM DAMODAR DHAVLE, both of Bombay Hindus, have contracted to purchase from Mr. SHAIKH ADAM ABDEALLI, Bohra Mahomedan Inhabitant, his property more particularly described in the Schedule hereunder written.

All persons having or claiming any estate, right, title, interest, claim or demand whatsoever in to or upon or in respect of the said property or any part thereof by way of inheritance, gift, bequest, trust, charge, mortgage, sale, lease, lien or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes, Bombay and also to the undersigned at their office at Nos. 91-99, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within fourteen days from the date hereof, at the expiration of which period the sale shall be completed without any reference to such claim or claims (if any) as may not have been received before the expiry of the above time and the same will then be considered to have been waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground originally partly Pension and Tax Tenure and partly of the quit and ground rent tenure (the Pension tax and quit and ground rent amount payable in respect thereof having since been redeemed) being Plot No. 14, on the Nepean Sea Road, Estate of Darabsha Bomanji Duhash together with the buildings newly built thereon, containing by admeasurement 835 square yards situate, lying and being at Nepean Sea Road, without the Fort, in the Registration District Sub-district of Bombay, forming part of a large piece of land registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 573 and 104A, New Nos. 2736 and 11317, Old Survey No. 43 and New Survey Nos. 3 and 4/7139 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward Nos. 3325 and 3326 and Street Nos. 74-76 Nepean Sea Road and bounded on or towards the East partly by Plot No. 14A, belonging to the said Darabsha Bomanji Duhash and partly by the Nepean Sea Road, on or towards the West by Plot No. 13 belonging to Ramchandra Madhavdas, on or towards the North by the property of Haji Ahmed Haji Osman and on or towards the South by the said Nepean Sea Road.

Dated this 20th day of September, 1920.
SABNIS & GOREGAOKAR,
4982 Purchaser's Attorneys.

SALES BY AUCTION

MESSRS. RICHARD AND READYMONEY.

GOVERNMENT AUCTIONEERS.
41, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

BONA-FIDE AUCTION SALE.

AUCTION SALE ON WEDNESDAY, 29TH INSTANT, AT 3 P.M. (S. T.).
A RARE OPPORTUNITY TO THE CAPITALISTS AND JEWELLERY MERCHANTS.
AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE DIAMONDS, PEARLS, RUBBIES, ORNAMENTS, ETC.

Under instructions from Messrs. Dharamsi and Co., Solicitors for the owner, Messrs. RICHARD & READYMONEY, Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, 29th September, 1920, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at their Auction Room No. 41, Esplanade Road, Fort (next to Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Solicitors), the following jewellery:—

4 Diamond Bangles.
1 pair Diamond Bracelets.
1 pair Diamond and Emerald Necklace.
1 Pearl Necklace.
1 Diamond Necklace.
1 Diamond and Emerald Necklace.
2 Diamond and Cabsade Rings.
1 pair Diamond and Emerald Bracelets.
1 Diamond and Rubby Ear-rings (one pair).
2 English Diamond and Emerald Rings.
2 Pearl Coins.
4 Diamond Rings.
2 Diamond and Rubby Rose Rings.
2 Diamond and Emerald Rose Rings.
2 Diamond Marquise.
2 Diamond Rubby and Emerald Marquise.
1 Diamond and Rubby Ring, Rose patent.
1 set of Pearl Rariful.
2 Diamond Collar Buttons.
1 set of Diamond Buttons.
1 Diamond Nose Ring.
1 Diamond and Rubby Ear-ring.
1 pair of Diamond and Rubby Ear-rings.
1 Pearl Necklace.
1 Nath Pearl.
4 Pearl Bangles.
4 Pearl and Rubby Bangles.
2 Pearl and Rubby Necklaces.
2 Pearl and Rubby Bracelets.
2 Diamond Rings.
1 Gold Necklace.
1 Gold 18 ct. Watch (Hunting).
1 Gold Wrist Watch with Chain, 14 k.

Catalogues will be published and goods will be on view 4 days before the sale day.

Goods will be on view 4 days before the Sale day.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the balance of the purchase money shall have to be paid within three days from the Sale day.

RICHARD & READYMONEY,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 22nd September, 1920.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
No. 35, HUMUM STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 4389.

AUCTION SALE of Scrap Wood, Empty Paint and Oil Casks, Chain, Old Carpets, one Horizontal Tandem Steam Engine, etc.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 27th September, 1920, at 2-30 p.m. at the B. I. Dockyard, Mazagon, the following goods.

Scrapwood empty paint and oil casks and drums old bamboo sticks, and mats, empty tins, old wire rope, main driving engine, old carpets, Dutch melting soups, empty bottles, chain cables, etc.

1 Horizontal tandem steam engine, cylinder dia. of cylinder, 11 and 18 by 30 in stroke fitted with Meyers expansion cut off valve large fly wheel, 1 belt pulley, on crank shaft 2 pumps worked of crosshead, 100 H.P. working order.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be on the lots being knocked down.

MENESSE & CO.

Bombay, 22nd Sept.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF BRASS EYELETS

On SATURDAY, the 25th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of the Bank concerned and on account and risk of the concerned:—

31 cases each 100 gross brass eyelets size 30.

AUCTION SALE OF COPPER AND BRASS WIRE.

On Saturday the 25th instant at 3-30 p.m., (S. T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co will sell by public auction at their Rooms by order of the office concerned and on a/c and risk of the defaulting purchaser Mr. Sharaf Ally Abdool Ally Mahableshwarwalla.

Ex. "SHIMI MARU".

20 cases each 125 lbs. copper wire gauge 28".
20 cases each 125 lbs. copper wire gauge 30".
20 cases each 125 lbs. copper wire gauge 32".
55 cases each 125 lbs. brass wire gauge from 22" to 32" eq. 5 cases of each gauge.

Ex. S. S. "INDUS MARU."

75 cases each 125 lbs. brass wire gauge from 22" to 32" eq. 5 cases of each gauge.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

On SATURDAY, the 25th instant at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods etc.

By order of the Bank concerned.
2 cases each 50 boxes Rummal Brown Windsor soap.
By order of the office concerned
One case 9 dozen box big English dolls and 8 gross small English dolls.

AT 2 P.M. (S. T.)

1 secondhand rubber tyred vis-a-vis, in good order.
1 secondhand rubber tyred palanquin office shigram.
1 secondhand rubber tyred victoria, in good order.
1 Bay horse, aged, quiet in harness.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On FRIDAY, the 24th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (ST.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "Anchorage" Apollo Bunder (on the sea side), very valuable and handsome teak and black wood household furniture, rich glass and crockerywar, best platedware, dining table, arm and without arm chairs, side board and dumbwaiters, rich carpets, wall and able clocks, rich oil paintings and engravings, drawing sofas and chairs, one sweet-tone cottage piano, one teak wood large partition, one handsome chiming grand father's Clock, rich curtains, teapoys reclining sofas, single and double bedsteads, almyrahs, chest of drawers dressing and wash hand tables, cloth and gown presses ice box, meat safes, aluminium utensils, etc., etc. The property of W. T. Goodwin, Esq.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

On SUNDAY, the 26th day of September, 1920, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Palli Hill, Bandra, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood household furniture rich glass and crockeryware, best plated ware, dining table, arm and without arm chairs, sideboard and dumb-waiters, rich carpets, teapoys table and wall lamps, hall lamps, wall clocks, drawing room, suite of sofas and chairs, rich cabinets, table ornaments, corner cabinets, marble top tables writing tables, office chairs, glass door book cases, mirror and grand door almyrahs, cloth and gown presses, dressing and washhand tables, dressing chest of drawers, soil linen baskets, verandah cane furniture, reclining sofas, easy chairs, blackwood carved sofas, aluminium utensils etc. etc. The property of W. J. McCanlis, Esqr., Chief Storekeeper, B. B. & C. I. Railway and others

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT GORUPDEO, BOMBAY.

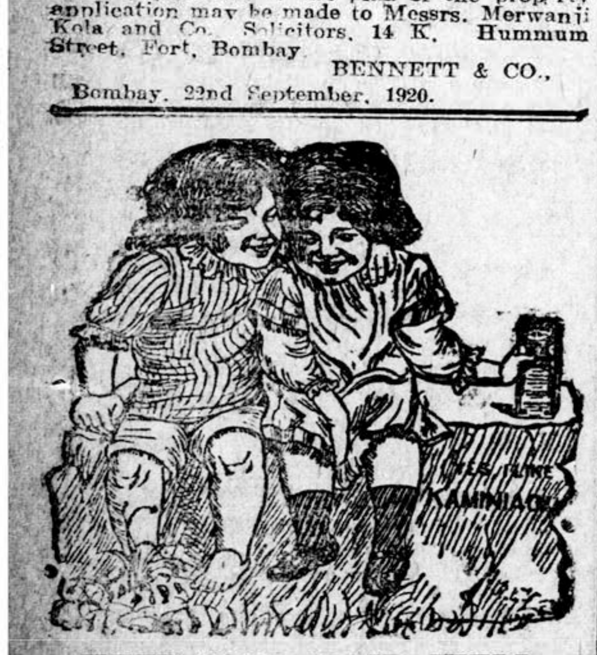
Under instructions from the Trustees of the Bomanji Dinshaw Petit, Trust Settlement Messrs. BENNETT and Co., of Bombay, Auctioneers, will on MONDAY, the 27th September, 1920, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, on the premises the following very valuable property:—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground interested by two private passages bearing New Survey No. 8-3628 containing by admeasurement 47,434 square yards or thereabouts (be the same more or less), situated at Gorupdeo without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay and bounded on or towards the West and North by Public passage and on or towards the South by the property of Dhondi, on or towards the East partly by the property of the Kaiser-i-Hind Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd. and partly by the property of Mr. Cassamally Jairaj Peerbhoy and partly by the property now or formerly of Bhaskar H. Sukalkar and others and which said hereditaments are in possession of the Vendor's trustees.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, and for inspection of title deeds and other papers and of the plan of the property application may be made to Messrs. Merwanji Kola and Co. Solicitors, 14 K. Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

BENNETT & CO.,

Bombay, 22nd September, 1920.



KEEP YOUR HAIR WELL.

Make your Hair Glossy, Silky and Luxuriant. Keep your scalp in fine condition healthy a[illegible] invigorated by using

KA[illegible]IA OIL

(REGISTERED.)

Best of all scalp tonics and Hair revivers, when buying see that you get Kaminia Oil and noting else

[illegible] Bottle [illegible] V. P. P. As 6 Extra
[illegible] Bottle Rs. 2-10, V. P. P. „ 14 Extra

Sole Agent:—
[illegible]-INDIAN DRUG AND [illegible]CAL Co.
[illegible] Musjid, BOMBAY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

GANDHI & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
No. 52, Medows Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF AN IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT GHOGHARI MOHOLLA WITHOUT THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

Under instructions from Messrs. Mulji & Thakoredas Attorneys for Jamnadas Narandas Motiwala and Bhawanidas Narandas Motiwalla and on account and at the risk of Khatizabai daughter of Haji Ismail Tar-Mohumad a minor by her guardian Hanifabai widow of Ebrahim Oosman the Mortgagor and pursuant to the power of sale reserved to and vested in the said Mortgagees by virtue of an Indenture of Mortgage dated the 25th day of November 1918 and made between the said Mortgagor of the one part and the said Mortgagee of the other part Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction at the premises on WEDNESDAY, the 6th day of October, 1920 at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) the immoveable property described hereunder.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent land or ground together with the messuages, tenements or buildings standing thereon situate at Ghoghari Moholla without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 63 square yards or thereabouts and bearing Collector's Old No. 39, New No. 7369 Old Survey No. 1608 and New Survey No. 1046 and bounded on the East by Ghoghari Moholla 1st Cross Lane on the West by the Ghoghari Mohella on the North by the property of Mahomed Mistry and on the S. by the property of Essa Fakira and the buildings thereon are assessed by the Bombay Municipality under C Ward No. 6261 and Street Nos. 6-8.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Mulji and Thakoredas Attorney's for the Mortgagees at their office No. 7 Churchgate Street, Bombay, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF THE VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY SITUATED AT NAIGAUM, CROSS ROAD, WITHOUT THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

Under instructions from Mr. M. V. Gokhale Attorney for Mr. Vishwanath Bollal the Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Mr. Vinayak Moroba Trilokeker the Mortgagor and pursuant to the power of sale reserved to and vested in the said Mortgagee by virtue of an indenture of Mortgage dated the 21st day of January, 1917 and two further charges and made between the said Mortgagee of the other part Messrs. GANDHI and Co. Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction at the premises on WEDNESDAY, the 29th September, 1920, at 5 p.m. (S.T.) the undivided equal moiety or half share of the said Mr. Vinayak Moroba Trilokekar in the undermentioned property.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Government Toka land or ground together with the messuage tenements or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being on the Northern side of Naigaum Cross Road without the Fort of Bombay and in the Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay Containing by admeasurement 2005, two thousand and five square yards or thereabouts and bounded on or towards the North partly by the property of Edalji Mancherji Gadiali and partly by the property of Framji Edalji Nentinen on or towards the south by the said Naigaum Cross Road, on or towards the East partly by the property of Bhiwa Vithu Agree and partly by the property of the said Framji Edalji Nentinen and on or towards the West partly by the property of Edalji Mancherji Ghadiali partly by the property of Krishnarao Raghunathji and partly by the property of Krishnarao Kashinathji and which said premises along with adjoining land belonging to the said Framji Edalji Nentinen are registered in the books of the Collector of the Land Revenue under Old Nos. 64 and 17 New Nos. A 14587 and C-14543 and New Survey Nos. 2-1190 and 5 b.1191 and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under F Ward Nos. 6483 (3) and 6467 and Street Nos. 34 and 50 B. and are now in the occupation of the said Mortgagor and his brother.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Mr. M. V. Gokhale, Solicitor at 17—19, Bell Lane, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned.

GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 22nd Sept. 1920.

MACHINERY
For Sale

Lathes, Complete, 6,' 10,' 12.'
Drilling Machines, Large and Small
Milling Machines, Self Feed.
18" English Grinding Mill, French Stones.
Oil Engines, 4, 10, 12, 18 B. H. P.
Pumps, Steam, Centrifugal, Piston, Fire, Hand, Hot Air Pump, etc.
Stone Crusher 8 Tons.
Steam Engines and Boilers, 8 & 12 N.H.P.
Saws Sharpening Machine.
Band Sawing Machine 24."

M. H. Dinshaw & Co.,
Green Street, Fort,
P. B. 448, BOMBAY.

PHOTOGRAPHERS:—
Immediate orders invited for goods just arrived.—
Imperial P. O. P. Rs. 14-4, [illegible]
So[illegible] „ „ 14-4 „
K[illegible] „ „ 14-4 „
[illegible] 3 oz. „ 1-8.
Suda Postcards,
Papes Self Toning Papes Packets & Postcards.
Palmos Self Toning Papes [illegible]

S. Mahadeo & Son
Fort, BOMBAY

AMUSEMENTS.

EMPIRE

TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15 & 10p.m.
GABY DESLYS
in her Last & Greatest Picture
"The God of Luck"
Comedy Drama in 7 Reels.
AND
PATHE GAZETTE.

THE WORLD'S SWEETHEART!
MARY PICKFORD.
IN
"DADDY LONG LEGS"
See her again
IN
"THE HOODLUM"
SHOWING AT
THE EMPIRE
NEXT SATURDAY.

THE EXCELSIOR

To-day at 6-30 P. M.
"Profit and Loss"
"Around The Town"

Here's in for you. Mystery—Thrills—Excitement.

By a Man who has mystified, thrilled and excited thewhole world

HOUDINI

The World-renowned "Handcuff" King, the greatest illusionist and self-liberator, appears in one of the most powerful Paramount Artcraft Pictures.

"THE GRIM GAME"
(6 Reels—6,000 feet).

A Powerful Drama with the most famous man on the Stage

THIS IS NOT A SERIAL

Messrs. K. D. and Brothers earnestly recommend their Patrons to avail themselves of this Masterful Production.

The aeroplanes—4,000 feet in the air—crash and plunge to the earth. $1,000 are offered to any one proving this was not a real accident.

"THE GRIM GAME"
is a Picture you cannot easily pass by. Make sure to come this Evening at the

West-End Cinema

(NEW CHURNEY ROAD.)
Four Shows Daily: 5-30; 7; 8-45; 10-15 p.m. (S.T.)

NEXT SATURDAY
DOROTHY DALTON
in
"The Flame of The Ukon."

THE SEMI-FINAL WEEK!

Naturally just the Instalment wherein the excitement of the story is at the climax.

"Elmo the Fearless,"
is adding every day further golden opinons to his credit

A Serial which no sane man or woman can afford to miss.

A 2-Reel Comedy in the Programme

Four Shows Daily 5-30; 7; 8-45; 10-30 p.m. (S. T.)

CINEMA PRECIOUS

(Grant Road Tram Terminus).
Coming Very Shortly!

Hot on the trail of Elmo ART ACORD the "King of the Cowpunchers" with the appealing, winsome Mildred Moore in

"The Moonriders"

a 1920 Universal Serial of torrential strength.

Look out for the opening Date and further particulars.

AMUSEMENTS.

MADAN THEATRES, LD. ATTRACTIONS.

THE EXCELSIOR

EVERY EVENING AT 9-30 P.M. MATINEE ON THURSDAY AT 5-30 P.M.
THE H B. WARING COMPANY
In a Powerful Repertoire of FAMOUS PLAYS.

TO-NIGHT at 9-30 p.m.
BY SPECIAL REQUEST
THE WITNESS FOR THE DEFENCE
TO-NIGHT at 9-30 p.m.

THURSDAY Sept. 23rd at 5-30 p.m. sharp
REDUCED PRICE MATINEE
"THE MERCHANT OF VENICE"

PLANS at ROSE & Co. upto 6 p.m. After 7 p.m. Plan for TO-NIGHT'S ATTRACTION at the THEATRE. Seats booked by Telephone No. 288 must be taken up before 9-15 p.m.

EMPRESS THEATRE

TO-DAY at 6-30, 8-15 & 10.
MADAN THEATRES, LIMITED, PRESENT
ANOTHER WHIRLWIND VITAGRAPH SERIAL
"THE MAN OF MIGHT"
FEATURING
WILLIAM DUNCAN, EDITH JOHNSON, JOE RYAN
and an ALL-STAR CAST.
"THE MAN OF MIGHT"

Here is a new Serial with action—action that will whisk you from mountain to shipboard, from prairie desert to dens of fiendish wizardry.

FIGHTS—LOTS OF THEM

BATTLES of brains on land, on water, in the air and threaded through it all a big, human, LOVE STORY.

Dont Miss the Opening Chapters. First Three Episodes this Week.

NEXT SATURDAY
HAROLD LLOYD
In the New Million---Dollar Two Reel Comedy
"BUMPING INTO BROADWAY"

ARE YOU A LOVER OF MOTION PICTURES?
Then here is the biggest serial of the season for you!
THE GREAT GAMBLE

as a charming story of love and intrigue over and flowing with unusual thrills variety of action CHARLES HUTCHISON known over the world as the King of Thrills will keep spellbound for five consecutive weeks.

FIRST INSALMENT.
Commences today. Come and see it.
At the Popular Picture Rendezvous.

Cinema Majestic.

Four performances Daily at 5-15, 7, 8-45, and 10-30.

IMPERIAL

The Premiere Picture Palace of Bombay
LAMINGTON ROAD
TO-NIGHT
RUTH ROLAND
The Serial Queen Supreme
IN THE
ADVENTURES OF RUTH
Episode 7:--THE SUBSTITUTE MESSENGER
Episode 8:--THE HAREM MODEL.

PATHE GAZETTE
News from Everywhere
PATHE REVIEW
and
A POLLARD COMIC

Time
7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m. daily—Matinees on Sundays and Bank Holidays at 3-30 and 5-15 p.m. Saturdays at 5 p.m only.

Popular Prices.
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW.

Gandharva Natak Mandali

NEW ELPHINSTONE THEATRE
GRANT ROAD.
PROGRAMME

Wednesday 22nd Sept. 1920, at 8 p.m. (S.T.)
Sangit] **Ekacha Pyala** [Acts 5
Saturday 25th Sept. 1920 at 8 p.m. (S.T.)
Sangit] **Swayanwar** [Acts 5
Sunday 26th Sept. 1920 at 3 p. m. (S. T.)
Sangit] **Mrichhakatik** [Acts 7

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE.
HOME OF SELECT CINEMA
EVERY DAY AT 6-30 AND 10 P.M.
LAST THREE NIGHTS OF THE popular picture bill
"The BANDBOX."
Picturized from the famouse novel by
LOUIS JOSEPH VANCE.

A Story of priceless pearls, the evil they spread and the girl who smashed their spell.

A DELIGHTFUL ENTERTAINMENT!!!
Prices: Re. 1/8, Re. 1/- Ans. 8 and 4, (Seats in Side Boxes Rs. 2) (Dress Circle Boxes Rs. 5 each)

Messrs. K. D. and Brothers Present To-night
THE GREATEST OF ALL SERIALS.
with a cast of great serial Players assembled together.

"LIGHTNING BRYCE"

The Second Week—and just the Week to begin the Serial with.

Come and See the Herculian Boxr and the Volcanic Rider JACK HOXIE with the athletic equestrienne ANN LITTLE doing wonders in the Second Instalment—6,000 feet.

Cinema-loving Society is assured that ver since the

GLOBE CINEMA

has come under the sole control and Management of Messrs. K. D. and Brothers, this Sumptuous Picture Palace has been now converted into a rendezvous of respectable European, Parsee and Hindu Families.

A Roaring Comedy in the Programme.

Four Shows daily: 5-30; 7; 8-45; 10-30 p.m. (S.T.)

GLOBE
CINEMA
(Sandhurst Road).

THE NOEL INSTITUTE OF PHYSICAL CULTURE,
READYMONEY BUILDING,
Apollo Bunder, Bombay.

TESTIMONIAL.
True Copy.

"Belle Ville,"
Malabar Hill,
Bombay, 2nd February, 19.

Dear Mr. Noel,

Its just four months since I last took up your course of physical training and I am glad to say I have benefitted immensely by it.

I could first lift up only 80 pounds, but now I can jerk up 175 pounds with ease

All my muscles have been individually developed and I would recommend your system to all those in need of strength and a symetrical figure. Thanking you for all the good you have done me.

I Remain,
Yours Sincerely,
(Sd.) S. S. SHAVAKSHA.

My Postal Tuition Course may be taken up for a moderate fee.

WRITE OR CALL TO-DAY.

CHEAP STATIONARY.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Press Copy Book, 500 Pages	8	0	0
„ „ 1000 „	16	0	0
Lloyds Balance 8 ozs, 16 tolas	12	0	0
„ „ 16 ozs, 32 „	19	0	0
„ Call Bell 3 inches	6	0	0
„ „ 3½ „	7	0	0
„ „ 4 „	8	0	0
Lloyd English Rulers 18 Inches	1	4	0
„ „ 12 „	1	0	0
Sequence (Index) Files	4	0	0
Kolok Carbon Paper ... Box	4	0	0
Ladies' Nib (12 Small Boxes)	5	8	0
Bates Numbering Machine	70	0	0
Rapid Binder Files, per doz.	4	0	0
Diana Blue,-Red Pencils, doz.	2	4	0
Bowmen Stencil Inks, 1lb, doz.	12	0	0
Excelsior Pad No. 1 ... doz.	12	0	0
Box File Fulscap Size	3	0	0
Mitcheel No. 9, 10, 11 ..	1	12	0

Pricelists of other kind of stationery on receipt of a Post Card.

Copper-Plate Engraving & Die-Sinking are our specialities.

N. Burjor & Co.
Stationers, Engravers, Rubber Stamp Manufacturers & Direct Importers
HEAD OFFICE: 55, Frere Road Fort, Next to Caxton P. Works.
Branch Kanta Blg, Kalbadevi Road. *Tel. No.* 4564 BOMBAY.

P. D's Liquid Petrolatum per bot.		Rs.	3-8-0
P. D's Palol ..	per bot.	„	2-8-0
C.&B. Curried Fowl	„ doz.	„	6-0-0
C.&B. Oriental Pickel	„ bot.	„	0-6-0
„ „ „	„ doz.	„	4-0-0
Sardines, Large ..	„ tin.	„	0-6-0
„ „ ..	„ doz.	„	4-0-0
Keating's Powder, Small ..	„ tin.	„	0-2-0
„ „ ..	„ doz.	„	1-0-0
Lunch Tongues ..	„ doz.	„	7-8-0

PERRY & Co.,
Chemists, Druggists and Provision Merchants,
GRANT ROAD, TRAM TERMINUS.

GOLWALA FORT MATRICULATION CLASS
Opposite Fire-brigade.
Guarantee passing in Mathematics at the Matriculation.
Fees returned in case of failure.

USE
DURABLE
RELIABLE
INCANDESCENT
LUMINOUS
LASTING
MANTLES
SOLE IMPORTERS:—
the London, Eastern & American Trading Co.,
HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

A New Consignment

OF

Fine Silver Mash Bags

Price Rs. 10 to Rs. 150.

AT

JHAVERI BROS. & Co.

Jewellery, silver, electroplated and leather ware, walking sticks and presentation articles merchants.

BARIA MANSION,

Opp. Crawford Market, BOMBAY. 3.

TRANSPORT

MADE EASY

since WICHITA Trucks have been on the market.

WICHITA

has proved itself under all conditions and usages to be absolutely RELIABLE.

The Ideal Transport Co., Ltd.,

SOLE AGENTS FOR

Bombay Presidency, (excluding SIND.)

233, HORNBY ROAD, FORT.

TELE. 2880.

BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION!

If you are not quite satisfied that your skin is quite as soft and fine as it ought to be, just try a tablet of Mikado Soap, then only will you see the superiority of this Soap over others.

The most popular Scent much appreciated by society ladies is Mikado Scent which smells lovely for a week when once applied.

Sole Agents for India :—

The Indo-British Trading Corporation,

65, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

Agents wanted in unrepresented parts.

LARGEST DENTAL PRACTICE EAST OF SUEZ

English and American dentistry

MODERATE FEES

All work fully guaranteed.

Dr. CARR, L.D.S., D.D.S.,

Dental Surgeon,

107, Esplanade Road,

Over French Bank.

GET YOUR REGULAR SUPPLY OF

PETROL

AT MODERATE RATE.

Good terms will be offered to permanent Customers.

A Visit will save your money and Time Assure once.

Malaviya Bros. & Co.

SANDHURST ROAD,

BOMBAY No. 4.

Tele: "Tyretube"

It goes without saying that

Ballwalla & Homi

who have their Show-rooms at Hornby Road opposite Whiteaway and Kalbadevi Road are the

LEADING OPTICIANS OF BOMBAY,

Enterprize and progress are their watch words and if you are in need of anything the newest, the latest in the Spectacle Line you cannot do better than have a peep in one of their Show-rooms.

They possess unrivalled testimonials from such high personages as H. H. the Maharaja of Rajpipla, H. H. the Raja of Jawhar, H. H. the Thakore Saheb of Gondal, the Hon. Sir D. D. Daver, Justice of the High Court the Hon. Sir Jamsetji Jeejibhoy, Bart., Sir D. J. Tata and a host of others, some to the effect that their complicated Lenses which could not be got anywhere else in India, were supplied on demand by BALIWALLA & HOMI, the workmanship of which is as good as any of Europe or America.

They have the unique distinction of having won more than one gold medal, for superb craftsmanship.

VILCASSIM BROS.

TAILORS AND OUTFITTERS

TAJ MAHAL HOTEL,

BOMBAY.

Are now showing a complete and new stock of Woollen, Silk and cotton Suitings, Collars, Ties, Silk and Lisle thresd socks, infact everything required for Gentlemen's outfitting.

Inspection Invited,

Prices strictly moderate.

MARBLE STATUES BUSTS FOUNTAINS PILLARS VASES

Genuine statuary and carrara marble suitable for Parks, Palaces and Gardens prepared by best artists of Italy, just arrived & offered at most reduced prices.

Please visit our show rooms

C. BHOGILAL & Co

Opp. Town Hall, El. Circle, Fort BOMBAY.

Tel. No. 4852.

CULTURED TAILORS

FOR CUSTOMERS OF

CULTURED TASTE.

Araujo Fernandes & Co.,

Princess Street, BOMBAY.

THE WEATHER

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

Total Rainfall up to 8 a. m. of 21st Sept.

STATIONS.	24 hours to 8 a. m. of 1920.	Total since 1st June, 1920.	June 1st to 8 a.m. of 21st Sept. 1918.	1919.
	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.
Colaba (Observatory)	0.00	38.94	22·1	61·16
Fort (St. George's Hospital)	0.00	44.30	21·57	71·22
Esplanade (Gokuldas Tej. Hospital)	0.00	43.27	22·48	67.29
Byculla (J. J. Hospital)	0.00	43.81	26·59	72 85

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA

Bombay, 20th Sept, 1920

Means of observations taken at 8 a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m. 4 p. m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.873	Inches
Temperature of Air	82.4	Degs.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77.8	"
Dew Point	76.1	"
Relative humidity of Air	0.817	"
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy 10)	5.8	"
Maximum temperature of Air	87.6	"
minimum do.	78.1	"
General Direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	WNW	NE,NNE,WNW
Movement of Wind	142	Miles.
Fall of Rain	0.08	Inches
Total fall during month	3.80	"
Do. do. year	40.26	"
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 21st	0.00	"

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour, during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time, depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill.

Days of Week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER Bombay mean Time	Depth on sill.	Day of Month	LOW WATER Bombay mean Time.	Depth on sill.
	Sept	h. m.	ft. in	Sept	in. m.	ft. in.
Wed.	22	m 6 35	24 4	22	m 0 4a	
		6 31a	23 5		11 24a	
Thu.	23	m 8 6	21 9	23	m 0 49	
		7 58a	23 10		2 22a	
Fri.	24	m 8 49	25 5	24	m 1 59	19 0
		8 38a	24 9		3 2a	19 2
Sat.	25	m 9 26	26 1	25	m 2 51	18 5
		9 43a	25 9		3 37a	18 3
Sun.	26	m 10 0	26 9	26	m 3 36	17 10
		10 20a	26 9		4 11a	17 8
Mon.	27	m 10 33	13 6	27	m 4 23	3 2
		11 1a	15 9		4 49a	2 8
Tues.	28	m 5 14	14 4	28	m 10 19	
		4 53a	13 2		10 16a	

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 21st September 1920, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear or only lightly clouded. Humidity is locally below normal in the east and north Punjab. Day temperature is above normal at most stations; night temperature is in excess in the submontane districts.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear or only lightly clouded. Humidity is generally below normal. Day temperature is slightly above the average at most stations.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. The air is drier than usual. Day temperature is slightly above normal in Rajputana; night temperature is in excess at Ajmer and Jodhpur.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear or only lightly clouded. Humidity is below normal in Central India West. Day temperature is above the average in Gujarat and Central India West.

The Central Provinces.—Amraoti reports 0.91in. of rain. The sky is overcast at Chanda and Raipur and is clear or only lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is below normal in the west of the division. Day temperature is generally above the average.

The Konkan.—Ratnagiri reports 0.11in. of rain. Skies are likely or moderately clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Nearly general rain has fallen in the Bombay Deccan and local rain in south Hyderabad. Ahmednagar reports 0.24in., Poona 1.82in. Sholapur 0.23in., Belgaum 0.52in., and Hyderabad 0.38in. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Day temperature is above the average in the northern half of the division.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has been nearly general in the Bombay Deccan and southeast Madras and local in the north Konkan, Berar and south Hyderabad. Trichinopoly reports 2.67in. and Poona 1.82in. Day temperature is high and humidity is low generally to the north of latitude 18deg. N.

Forecast—No large change appears likely except for some extension in Malabar and the east of the Central Provinces.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 20th September 1920.

The monsoon has extended feebly into the United Provinces and has been vigorous in the Peninsula. Rainfall has been nearly general in the Bombay Deccan, east Hyderabad, Mysore and the Madras Deccan and local in Lower Burma, the east of the United Provinces, Central India East, the Konkan and southeast Madras. A few falls have also occurred in Assam, Bengal, Orissa, the west of the United Provinces, Gujarat, the east of the Central Provinces and on the north Madras coast.

Chief amounts not already shown in the Bombay Report are:—Mergui one and a half inches; Akyab two; Dhubri Jalpaiguri three; Benares a quarter; Nowgong, Jagdalpur a half; Hanamkonda one; Chitaldrug three; Cuddalore and Kodaikanal one

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 HOURS ON TUESDAY THE 21ST SEPT. 1920.

STATIONS	Temp. in Shade: Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity: 8 hrs.	Rainfall: Past 24 hours	Total, 1st June to date.	Departure, 1st June to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (23th)	90.8	81.0	92	..	0	—0.01
Jask	92	78.0	83	..	0	—0.08
Muskat	86.7	80.7	81	..	0	—0.17
Do. ( )	..	..	..	..	..	..
PUNJAB—						
Multan	103.7	79.8	56	..	2.30	—2.50
Rawalpindi	95	76.0	57	..	10.83	—10.54
Lahore	97.8	76.7	69	..	7.32	—7.31
Bisar	102.0	75.2	43	..	4.48	—6.40
Ambala	97.1	76.4	65	..	12.32	—10.59
Delhi	97.0	76.4	70	..	20.90	—1.25
UNITED PROVINCES.						
Agra	99	78.7	48	..	20.01	—1.42
Mainpuri	98.0	76.0	69	..	20.11	—1.78
Jhansi	98.0	75.5	49	..	19.00	—12.37
Cawnpore	95.4	76.7	66	..	30.06	—10.32
Allahabad	94.1	76.8	68	..	33.01	+0.89
SIND & RAJPUTANA.						
Jacobabad	103.9	75.2	54	..	1.45	—0.72
Karachi	86.6	77.7	74	..	0.58	—5.34
Ajmer	94.4	78.8	56	..	26.46	+2.81
Jaipur	99.7	74.2	47	..	25.42	+7.06
Kotah	98.4	77.6	46	..	31.15	—2.91
Mount Abu	81.5	67.5	55	..	38.72	—12.98
GUJRAT KATHIAWAR & CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	95.0	73.8	74	..	10.40	—2.80
Dwarka	87.5	78.7	77	..	10.06	—3.39
Veraval	8	76.2	80	..	18.59	+1.63
Rajkot	93	74.1	82	..	19.14	—9.20
Bhavnagar Para	90.4	74.8	69	..	21.79	—1.44
Surat	98.8	70.5	71	..	25.99	—12.11
Ahmedabad	99	76.9	67	..	19.16	—8.89
Deesa	100	75.2	62	..	18.49	—8.81
Neemuch	93.5	70.0	51	..	27.54	+1.76
Indore	90.6	68.9	72	0.65	33.40	+4.77
CENTRAL PROVINCES						
Jubbulpore	89.9	72.5	77	..	30.74	+7.47
Saugor	90.4	72.0	69	..	34.34	—6.06
Hoshangabad	91.5	71.5	80	..	31.72	—11.34
Khandwa	93.5	73.7	64	..	22.70	—2.79
Akola	97.2	77.7	57	..	9.43	—10.08
Amraoti	96.8	78.3	67	0.91	18.32	—13.62
Nagpur	93.9	74.3	62	..	6.79	—14.54
Chanda	91.7	73.6	82	..	27.85	—10.87
Raipur	89.1	76.2	77	..	38.93	—8.61
KONKAN—						
Bombay	87.6	78.8	82	..	38.94	—27.03
Ratnagiri	84.1	74.5	80	0.11	55.59	—36.54
Marmugoa	88.9	76.2	91	0.02	59.89	—14.37
Karwar	85.5	76.9	93	..	75.38	—31.90
BOMBAY DECCAN & HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	95.5	72.0	65	..	7.04	—10.18
Ahmednagar	90.4	68.5	89	0.24	7.5	—8.70
Poona	90.4	66.9	90	1.82	10.82	—2.17
Sholapur	91.8	70.8	83	0.23	9.67	—10.30
Bijapur	86.4	70.7	90	0.01	11.40	—0.92
Belgaum	82.1	66.3	87	0.52	48.4	—9.60
Aurangabad	95.2	71.2	64	0.06	5.56	—16.88
Nizamabad (Indi)	91.7	73.0	73	..	25.01	—11.57
Hyderabad	86.5	72.2	86	0.28	5.08	—7.93
MALABAR & CEYLON.						
Mangalore	84.6	75.7	88	0.04	106.8	+1.10
Calicut	83.4	77.2	95	..	102.64	+15.93
Cochin	84.6	75.4	86	..	83.92	+2.71
Colombo	85.4	73.1	90	..	21.45	+1.70
MADRAS EXCLUDING MALABAR & MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	91.8	77.1	81	0.03	14.40	—7.53
Bellary	87.3	72.5	73	..	8.07	—0.50
Cuddapha	93.0	76.7	81	..	14.89	—2.22
Madras	87.4	78.6	87	0.23	5.36	—8.78
Bangalore	81.0	67.0	74	..	13.46	—3.56
Coimbatore	90.0	72.3	73	0.41	4.20	—0.97
Trichinopoly	93.7	70.8	91	2.67	9.25	—0.34
Negapatam	90.5	76.3	84	0.04	9.14	—1.29

FOR QUICK RELIEF FROM INDIGESTION.

Take two or three Bisurated Magnesia Tablets immediately after eating or when even pain is felt. Those who have tried to say that relief and comfort almost invariably results within five minutes. If you would like once more to enjoy the pleasure of eating a hearty meal of good things, without fear of pain or discomfort to follow, go to your chemist and get a package of Bisurated Magnesia Tablets, and take as directed. From the very first dose you will begin to find more enjoyment in your meals, and if you commence taking it to-day the chances are that to-morrow you will be telling your dyspeptic friends that if they want to enjoy life they, too, should most certainly

TAKE BISURATED MAGNESIA.

Bisurated Magnesia is one of the best remedies for Indigestion and is also obtainable in powder form.

DR. S. RANGASWAMI IYENGAR

"DIABETES SPECIALIST."

RARE AND INVALUABLE SPECIFIC FOR THE CURE OF "DIABETES."

After a short visit to the Madras Presidency on professional work Dr. S. RANGASWAMI IYENGAR, the well-known Diabetes Specialist has RETURNED TO BOMBAY and will be glad to treat "DIABETES" suffering patients.

During the short stay he has made here before he has treated and has completely cured many persons of whom the following are a few:—

KANYALAL BADRIDAS, a Cotton Merchant, Bombay writes:—

"It gives me great pleasure in testifying to the real efficacy of Dr. S. R. Iyengar's medicinal drugs. I was suffering from "Diabetes" for the last 12 years—Commenced Dr. Iyengar's treatment—my urine was examined by the Bombay Municipal Analyst the Sp. Gravity was 1037 and sugar 5·62 per cent. After treatment, the examination of the same Municipal Analyst; and Dr. N. H. Clubwala M. D. B. Hy. (Bombay) at Dr. Masina Hospital Pathological Laboratory "Sugar was found nil" and Sp. Gravity 1013.

Mr. BHAILAL V. KHOTHARI, B.A., LL.B., Vakil, High Court, Bombay, writes:—

"It gives me great and sincere pleasure in testtifying to the real efficacy of Dr. S. R. Iyengar's medical drugs. I was suffering from Diabetes for over 4 years and had tried many well-known doctors of Bombay but without any effect. I then put myself under the treatment of the said Doctor Iyengar and he prescribed a course of 7 complete weeks for me. As each week progressed the disease that could not at all be controlled before, began to abate with the result that I was completely cured at the end of the course, in such a marvellous way that I can very well say that Dr. Iyengar is not a diabetes specialist in name but a specialist indeed in reality. My Sp. Gr. which was 1038 in the beginning of the course came down to 1015 at the end and grains of sugar per ounce of urine fell down from 24 to nil while sediments were not at all visible.

The public is well aware of the many other cases he has treated and completely cured and the testimony which has been given by eminent Doctors, Municipal Analyst about the examination of urine before and after his treatment is such that any diabetes suffering patient consulting him for complete and perfect cure will only have his long life and good health. Miss not this golden opportunity. Time is very valuable and life is very precious.

CONSULTATION—8 to 10 a.m., and 5 to 7 p.m.

Address:—
"MARKER HOUSE," Opp. Native Library. Khetwadi Main Road, Girgaum, Bombay.
Telegrams:—"Diabetes" Bombay.

KATOL

The best insecticide Ans. 10 per tin.

JAPAN INSECT POWDER

Dhanoo St. BOMBAY.

Cut Me Out

and send me with your name and address to HEALTH HOME, (D. 11), SAMTA, BENGAL. I will bring you FREE literature under PLAIN cover for the rational HOME TREATMENT of all form debility and nervous breakdown Etc.

Awarded Gold Medal
International Medical Congress Exhibition, London, 1913.

By Royal Appointment to the Court of Spain.

By Royal Appointment to the Court of Italy.

The Food of Kings for your Baby

Kings command the best the world can give, and the Royal Infant has the best medical advice, the best nurses, the best food obtainable.

Glaxo is privileged to display the Royal Arms of Italy and Spain because the infant sons of the Kings of Italy and Spain were brought up on Glaxo

Your Baby is a King, and demands as his Royal right the best that you can give him. Glaxo—the food of Kings—is, therefore, the food King Baby must have.

Glaxo

"Builds Bonnie Babies"

If your Chemist or Dealer cannot supply please send his name and address to "Glaxo Special Representative" c/o. S. E. COLAH & COY., 70, Apollo Street, Bombay.

For Gents' Attire.,

LOUNGE SUITS, of Navy Blue or Brown Serge, Fine Quality Rs. 84 complete.

SPORTS COATS, of all-Wool Durable Tweeds ½ lined. Rs. 15 to Rs. 21 each.

LOUNGE SUITS, of effective Striped Grey Flannel. Rs 50 complete.

FLANNEL TROUSERS, White or Grey, very smart cut, Rs. 25-8 each.

DRESSING GOWNS, of Light-weight, Fleecy Wool cloth, in effective shades of blue, helio, orange, etc. Rs. 46-8 complete.

WOVEN COTTON UNDERWEAR, Tropical weight and excellent Texture.
Vests from Rs. 1-5; Drawers from Rs. 2-15; Pants from Rs. 3-9

DURABLE HOSIERY, in Wool, mercerised Cotton and Silk, a large range of qualities to choose from.

PYJAMA SUITS, of Striped Cotton Rs. 9 per suit of light Weight white Silk Rs. 27.

NEGLIGE SHIRTS, Striped Cotton Rs. 3-14 each; Kashmir Twill Silk (very dressy) Rs. 10-8. etc., etc.

ASOKA SWADESHI STORES Ltd.,

GENERAL MERCHANTS, TAILORS AND OUTFITTERS,

PRINCESS STREET (Pattani Building) and CHARNI ROAD, BOMBAY.

Economic & Financial Review.

[illegible]YCHOLOGY OF STRIKE.

BY "KRISTODAS."

The Hon. Mr. Khaparde withdrew all resolutions but one in the Imperial Council as a protest against the treatment accorded to the resolution of the Hon. Mr. Sastri. The one resolution which he did not withdraw related to the question of strikes in the Government Presses at Simla, Delhi and Calcutta. Mr. Khaparde naturally thought that he would be helping the cause of these poor press-workers by not withdrawing his resolution relating to them and pressed it upon the attention of the Government. He did not estimate at its real value the reactionary tendency of the present Government. The Government makes a show of much active interest on the part of labouring classes whenever private capitalists and employers of Labour are concerned. When, however, the Government themselves are in the position of employers of Labour they easily forget all their active interest in the welfare of working classes and adopt an attitude which is hostile and autocratic. Mr. Khaparde did not demand anything more than a joint-committee, of officials and non-officials to enquire into the conditions of Labour at the Government presses. However, the Hon. Sir Thomas Holland would not allow even this much satisfaction to the employees in Government Presses. He trotted out the miserable plea advanced so often by Government officials that the difficulty throughout seemed to be due to "irresponsible politicians who would with ugly motives, interfere and try to disseminate all sorts of false rumours and make impossible any amicable settlement between the employers and employees." Sir Thomas Holland has shown by this outburst in the vein of a perfect bureaucrat that he is now a fully-fledged member of the Executive Council. Some of us had hopes from Sir Thomas Holland for he had really put forward much work and energy both in the Industrial Commission and the Munitions Board. His reactionary, if we may so so anti-Indian inclinations, were manifested to some extent in his practical exclusion of Indians from the official staff of the Munitions Board but those tendencies he managed to cloak under the guise of winning and suave manners. The cloak is now, however, thrown off and he comes out as a full-blown bureaucrat with these insipid and fatuous sneer against "irresponsible politicians."

Who are these Irresponsible Politicians?

It is extremely difficult to understand who are the men whom the Government referred to as irresponsible politicians whenever they have to face any troubles or difficulties. The secret appears to be that whoever comes in the way of the Government, whoever espouses the cause of the toiling masses against the pranks of Government officials is dubbed forsooth as an irresponsible politician. Such men would be honoured in other countries as protectors of the rights of poor and as leaders of the Labour movement. No bureaucrat there will dare call such people irresponsible politicians but here the bureaucrat may indulge in any language he likes for he is sure of a cheer or two from the whole of the Anglo-Indian press and the servile section of the Indian press. On the one hand, Government officials say that Labour is not organised in proper Trade Unions here, on the other hand, they denounce any public men who may try to help Labour in its efforts to organise itself and to demand its rights and privileges from the employer class. Sir Thomas Holland at the Delhi session spoke feelingly about the conditions of millhands" and observed that he would rather have the whole of the Bombay mill industry wiped out than have the present deplorable conditions of Labour to continue. Was Sir Thomas Holland when he uttered these sentiments an irresponsible politician or wise and far-seeing official of Government? If he was justified in indulging in such sentiments, why cannot Indian politicians be? This very Sir Thomas Holland, however, is now entrusted with the work of carrying on correspondence with the International Labour Conference and putting forward the views and demands of Indian Labour! His assistant in this task is Mr. Clow I.C.S. designated as Controller of Labour! His qualification for this post, involving so much responsibility and requiring intimate knowledge with conditions of Indian Labour appears to be that he was Assistant Secretary to the Hunter Committee. Is it to be expected by Indian Labour that its interests are safe in such hands and that every possible effort is being made to secure to it its just and legitimate demands to independent and self-respecting status of its own at the International Labour Conference?

A Committee of Enquiry.

As was pointed out Mr. Khaparde's resolution did not ask for anything more than a committee. This must be necessary seeing that the G. I. P. Ry. staff is insisting on a joint-committee of officials and staff people. Mr. Rumboll the Acting Agent, has practically acceded to such a demand. Mr. Khaparde did not proceed to that limit for he did not ask for a committee of officials and representatives of press-people but merely a committee of official and non-officials to enquire into the conditions of Labour. Sir Thomas Holland evinced, however, a reprehensible obstinacy by saying [illegible] had himself done so much to investigate [illegible] the conditions of services that he [illegible] so long as he held the office of [illegible]ustry he would stick to his [illegible] the attitude to be taken [illegible] Government, there is no necessity for non-official members in the Council. All the official members may say that they have studied the particular questions and are not disposed to change their views. This air of all-knowingness is out of place in the present times.

Interest of Tax-Payers.

Sir Thomas Holland waxed eloquently in his address on the interest of tax-payers which he said was a sacred trust. One is glad to receive such a statement from a leading member of the Viceregal Executive Council for it leads one to hope that in future interest of tax-payers will always be deemed to be a sacred trust.

Were these interests taken into consideration when European youths who had barely passed their teens were appointed in the Munitions Board, the posts carrying fancy salaries with fancy allowances tacked on to them? Are these interests taken into consideration now when salaries of all the Government Departments are being revised and salaries specially of high officials received a tremendous increase following the law, "he who hath will have still more added unto him", and lastly, were these interests taken into consideration when the heroic butcher of Jallianwalla Bagh was allowed to retire on £700 to be increased to £900 from the next year It is high time that Government of India officials left off their platitudes and came forward with a declaration of their real policy.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, Sept 17th.

		Bales.
Total Days Sales at Liverpool		4,000
" " Sales on Spec & for Exp.		..
" " Sales of East Indians		750
" " Imports		..
Mid. American Spot		23.47
Egyptian F.G.F. Sakels		61.00
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time)	Oct.	28.60
	Jan.	24.59
	Mar.	23.53
NewOrleans 10 a.m.	Oct.	26.62
	Jan.	23.79

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool. Sept 17th.

Months.	To-day's price.
Sept.	19.88
Oct.	18.98
Nov.	18.33
Dec.	19.00
Jan.	18.61
Feb.	18.33
Mar.	18.06
April	17.80
May	17.54
June	17.33
July	17.12
Aug.	16.87

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Sept. 17th.

M.G. Bengal Good	8.25
" Fully Good	9.00
" Fine	9.50
No. 1 Oomra Good	14.00
" " Fully Good	15.00
" " Fine	15.60
Broach Good M.G.	16.85
" " Fully Good	17.35
" " Fine	17.85
Broach Good	8.07
" Fully Good	8.82
" Fine	9.32

LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS.

London. Sept. 17th.

	Bales.
Total Actual Export	5,000
" Forwarded	51,000
" Imports	3',000
" Stock	876,000
Actual Weekly Sales	27,000
Water Twist	2/9
Printers Cloth	94

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Lindon, Saturday, Sept. 17th.

	Bales
Tortal in Sight	637,000
Egyptian Visible Supply	125,000
East Indian " "	260,000
Amrican " "	25,18,000
Other " "	285,000
Total Sales	27,000
East Indian Sales	1,400
Total Speculation	..
" Export	..
East Indian Export	..
" " Stock	90,000
" " Forwarded	1,600
" " Actual Export	..
" " Imports	13,000
" " Speculation	3,100
American Afloat	57,000
East Indian Afloat	21,000
Toatal Afloat	10',000

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Sept. 17th.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	12,000
" Exports to Great Britain	Nil
" " to Continent	14,000
Futures at New York Oct.	28.70
" " " Jan.	24.67
" " " Mar.	23.64
Tone:—Steady.	
Spot Cotton at New York	31.00
" " Orleans	28.00
Futures at New Orleans Oct.	26.76
" " Jan.	23.88
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	8
Demand Bills	3.51.12
Silver Commercial Bars	..
U. S. Mined Refined	99½
Do. Foreign	94

	Bales.
Week's Receipts of Cotton at U. S. Ports	76,000
Week's Exports to Great Britain	7,000
Week's Exports to France and Continent	37,000
Week's Exports to Japan	Nil
Stock of Cotton at U.S. Ports	755,000
Stock of Cotton at Interior Ports	775,000

New York, Sept. 18th.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	12,000
" Expets to Great Britain	6,000
" " to Continent	Nil
Futures at New York Oct.	25.58
" " " Jan.	24.55
" " " Mar.	23.57
Tone:—Steady.	
Spot Cotton at New York	31.00
" " Orlean	28.00
Future at New Orleans Oct.	26.83
" " Jan.	23.92
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	8
Demand Bills	3.53.75
Silver Commercial Bars	..
U. S. Mined Refined	99½
Do. Foreign	93¾

MONEY MARKETS.

London, Sept. 18th.

Rentes 3%	64
Bar Silver Spot	59 1/2
" 2 months hence	60 1/4
Closing Tone of Silver:—Quiet.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 7 per cent since 15th April 1920.	
Discount Bank 3 m/st.	6 3/4
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	7
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	7 1/8
" " " " 6 "	7 1/2
Bar Gold (per oz.)	117/6
Interest day to day loans	6 1/4
" 7 days market loans	6 1/2
Telegraphic Transfers	1/10⅝
Consols 2½%	46
Rupee Paper 3½%	53 1/4
Indian Stock 3½% Sterling Loans	52
Government Securities 3%	43 3/4
Ex. On London at Paris France	52.20

SHARES.

Chartered Bank	£75
Honkong Bank	£118
National Bank	£54½

WAR LOANS.

London, Sept. 18th.

Founding Loan 4%	£67 1/4
Victory Bonds 4%	£75 1/8
War Loan 5%	£84 3/4

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Sept. 18th.

WHEAT.

Rozario Santa Fe—63lb. Quoted	94
Australian—61lbs. Paid	96
Wheat Afloat to U. K.	2,110,000

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Ferozepore usual Bold Sept.-Oct. Buyers	£35½
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship Sept.-Oct Sellers	£33½
Linseed, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship Sept.-Oct. Sellers	£41½
Tone of Linseed:—Quieter.	
Linseed, Argentine, (La Plate) Sept.-Oct. Sellers	£26¾
Torta Rapeseed.—Sept.-Oct. Paid Buyers	£36½

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£107
Standard Copper G.M.B	£89½
Copper Braziers	165
Yellow Metals	18
Hard Spelter	35
Corrugated Sheets	£61

JAVA SUGAR.

Fine White Java C & F. Calcutta Sept.-Oct. Value	72
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay Sept.-Oct. Value	73
Fine White Java, C. & F. Karachi Sept.-Oct. Value	73/6
Tone:—Steadier at decline.	

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Oct.-Nov. Sellers	1/8
Plantation First Latest Crepe Sept.	1.6½
Tone:—Firmer.	

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From Our Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, Sept. 21.

Our market opened to-day steady at Rs. 288 went upto Rs. 289 and then declined to Rs. 287. At 3 p.m. the rate was Rs. 287¼, and the Bazaar closed at Rs. 287½. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 288½ and closed at Rs. 287½.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS AT 6 P. M.

Fully Good Bengal	September	216
Fine Oomras	September	287½
Good Southerns	Sept.-Oct	440

Room Rates 21st Sept 1920.

217 Bengal	Sept.	Contract.
287 Fine Oomras	Sept.	
439 Southern	S./O.	

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Description.	Super fine.	Fine.	F.G.	Good.
M.G. Bengal	—	250	225	200
M.G. Sind-Punjab	..	—	..	..
M.G Oomra No. 3	323	288	248	—
Central P. No. 1	403	368	328	—
Do. No. 2	363	328	288	—

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc., or the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 20th Sept. 1920.

Cotton	1,531	Bales.
Wheat	4,190	Cwts.
Linseed	2,092	"
Rape, etc	3,420	"
Gingellyseed	Nil	
Poppyseed	603	"
Groundnuts	31	"
Castorseed	750	"
Rice	8,7595	"
Myrabollams	297	"
Cottonseed	782	"
Mowraseed	Nil	
Gram	1,051	"
Juwar	248	"
Masur	Nil	
Barley	Nil	
Bajree	2,833	"
Coal	2,135	Tons

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS.

DAILY QUOTATION RATES.

Sept. 18th 1920.

	per lb.	Rs.	a.	p.
David	No. 10	1	0	6
Sa[illegible]urji	No. 10½	1	0	3
Currimbhai	No. 12¼	1	2	3
Sapurji	No. 6½	0	12	9
Japan	No. 40/1	2	5	6
Do.	No. 42/2	2	5	6
Do	No. 2/40	2	5	6

METAL.

Issued rates for Brass and Copper. Daily Quotations Sept. 21st 1920.

	per md.	Rs.	a.	p.
Brass	3/4	90	0	0
Do.	1	91	0	0
Do.	1¼	91	0	0
Do.	1½	81	0	0
Do.	1¾	88	0	0
Do.	2	89	0	0

COPPER RATES.

Sept. 21st 1920.

	per Md.	Rs.	a.	p.
Copper	3/4	82	0	0
Do.	1	84	0	0
Do.	1¼	84	0	0
Do	1½	84	0	0
Do	1¾	85	0	0
Do.	2	85	0	0
Japanese Copper Barrs	—			
Panch raka joint		26	8	0
Copper English-Barrs		53	8	0
Brass-Barrs		38	8	0

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The Bombay Wheat and Seeds daily Quotations Bazaar Rates.

Bombay, Sept 21st 1920, 6 p. m.

Ready	Bazaar Terms. Rs.	a.	p.	Rail. Delivery. Rs.	a.	p.
Wheat White, Delhi 70-30	57	0	0	8	10	0
" " Cawnpore 70-33	58	0	0	8	6	0
" Karachi Bargia	56	0	0	8	6	0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	13	0	3	13	12	0
" " Cawnpore	13	0	6	13	12	0
" Yellow Cawnpore	13	12	0	14	4	0
Linseed, Brown Bold	18	1	0	18	13	0
" " Thin	17	0	0	17	12	0
Teelseed, White 85-15	24	0	0	19	0	0
" Gajar 75-25	85	0	0	18	8	0
" Gajar 50-5	77	0	0	17	8	0
" Black	66	0	0	14	0	0
Pop yaned, White	11	3		17	8	0
Groundnuts	‥8	0	0	17	11	0
Mowraseed	7	8		7	14	0
Barley	44	0	0	..		
Castorseed	55	0	0	11	4	0
Cottonseeds	35	0	0	5	2	0

Forward.	Rs.	a.	p.
Wheat May	9	6	0
Wheat Sept.	8	14	6
Linseed May	18	6	3
Linseed Sept.	19	3	0

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Sept. 21st, 1920.

	Market Rates
Bank Telegraphic	1/10 0
Bank Demand	1/11 1 16
Acceptance 3m/s	1/11 0
Fcs. Demand	483
American Dollars	318
Hongkong	237½
Shanghai	335
Japan	161
Singapore	7

Market steady.

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

BOMBAY, Sept. 21.

BULLION.

Bar Gold Ready Rs. 24-1-6.
Bar Silver Ready Rs. 109.

EXCHANGE.

T. T. on London 1-9-7-8.
D. D. on London 1-10.
3 M/st D. A. 1-10-7-3.
D. D. Paris 468 francs.
Credit 3 M/st. D. A. 513 francs.
T. T. on Japan Rs. 160.
60 D/st D. P. Rs. 152.
American Cross Rate 3.54 dollars.
Paris Cross Rate 51.35 francs.
London Silver spot D. 59-8
London Silver forward D. 59-4.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent. War Loan 80.
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1920-22, 99.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan 77.
4 per cent Terminable Loan 93.
3½ per cent. Paper 58-2.
4 per cent. Port Trust long dated 65.
4 per cent. Port Trust short dated 90.
4 per cent. Municipal long dated 66.
4 per cent. Municipal short dated 66.
4 per cent. City Improvement Trust long dated 65.
5 per cent. Municipal Tansa 90.
5 per cent. Municipal Sanitary 91½ to 92½.

BANK RATE.

Bank of Bombay	5 per cent.
Bank of Bengal	5 per cent.
Bank of Madras	6 per cent.

SHARES.

The market was steady to firm on account of bears covering sales.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

COTTON MILLS.

Ahd. Advance 2,700; By. Cotton 1,190; By. Dyeing 3,280; Century 1,075 xd.; Cent. India 5,220; Colaba Land 2,910; Crescent 672-8; Currimbhoy 1,269-8; David 1,732; Fazulbhoy 1,830; Finlay 1,260; Ind. Bleaching 230 N.; Ind. Malwa 590; New Great 925; Pearls 1,220; Phoenix 1,055; Shapurji 422-8; Simplex 875 xrt.; Swan 1,245, Swadeshi 5,100; Tata Mill 2,220.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 815; By. Burma 700; By. Burma N. I. 237 8 pr.; Bt. Burma Pet rol 18-8; By. Tramway 820; By. Steam 470; Bundi Cement 41-8; Ind. Cement 420; Katni Ord. 245; Katni Defd. 1,250; New India Ins. 8 pr.; Shivrajpur 35; Tata Ord. 127 xd.; Tata Defd. 730 xd.; Tata Hydro: 1,925; Tata Oil 265; Scindia Steam 4 annas pr. Tata Bank 33-8.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

The following is a of the Affairs of the Bank, as on 18th Sept. 1920.

LIABILITIES.

		Rs.
Capital		1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund		1,20,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	5,25,51,011	
" Deposits at Branches	85,29,163	
		6,10,80,174
Other Deposits		29,57,78,841
Post Bills		19,160
Sundries		37,54,374
	Rs.	38,26,32,549

ASSETS.

Government Securities	3,64,70,662
Other authorised Securities	1,79,800
Credits, on Government and other authorised securities	2,42,71,844
Loans, on Government and other authorised securities	12,01,45,428
Bills Discounted and Purchased	3,24,50,168
Dead Stock	17,90,710
Stamps	10,323
Bullion	—
Balances with other Banks	4,11,065
Sundries	3,53,185
Cash	17,14,49,364
Rs.	38,26,32,549

MILL STORES

Healds Rs. 2-10-0 to 3; Reeds As. 4; Roller Cloth Rs. 7; Siz. flannels Rs. 4 to 5; Roller Skins Rs. 10/80; Picking Bands Rs. 3; Pickers Rs. 65/80; Fillets Rs. 1-8-0; Slubbing Rs. 50/55; Shuttles 14½ Rs. 25/30; Shuttles 13½ Rs. 8/10.

CHEMICALS.

Sept., 21.

The Qoutations are as follows:—
Farina K., Rs. 14/16.
Sago, Rs. 12/13.
Sodium Sul., Rs. 45/55.
Sodium Ameri., Rs. 35/40.
Bleaching Pow., Rs. 25/30.
Bichro Potash, Rs. 130/35.
Bichro Soda, Rs. 100/10.
Brown Sugar of Lead, Rs. 50.
Turkey-red-oil, Rs. 27/28.
Glander Salt, Rs. 5.
Washing Soda, Rs. 6/7.
Caustic Soda, Rs. 25-30.
Zinc Chloride, Rs. 30/35.
Mag. Chloride, Rs. 15/18.

COLOUR MARKET.

The quotations are:—
Alizarine. I. P., Rs. 800 to 850 per drum.
Alizarinie (Ger), Rs. 225 to 250 per cwt.
Magenta Crystals (Ger), Rs. 18 per lb.
Magenta Crystals (Am), Rs. 14 per lb.
Dela Purpurine 5B, Rs. 8 per lb.
Direct Black, Rs. 4 to 4/8/0 per lb.
Direct Blue, Rs. 4 per lb.
Direct Green (Ger), Rs. 5 per lb.
Malachite Green. Rs. 9 to 9/8/0 per lb.
Mehtyl Violet, Rs. 7 to 8 per lb.

MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

The Bombay Office of the Mercantile Bank of India Ltd., have received a telegram from their London Office to the effect that the Directors of this Bank have declared an *interim* Dividend on both "A" and "B" Shares at the rate of 16 per cent per annum, less Income Tax, for the half-year ending 30th June last.

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS

Sept. 21.

S S City of Calcutta, Rigby, Liverpool.
S S Freinfels, Mackinnon, Liverpool.
S S Novara, Cosey, London
S S Koweit, Wheeler, Kamaran.

The following vessels began to load yesterday.

Steamer Nerbada for Karachi.
Steamer Mandala for Antwerp etc.
Steamer Clan Lamont for Antwerp etc.

S S City of Calcutta:—The City Line steamer City of Calcutta, 7,679 tons, Captain W H Rigby, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool, with a general cargo and 203 passengers.

S S Freinfels:—The W and A Graham Company's steamer Freinfels, 3,545 tons, Captain J Mackinnon arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool, with a general cargo.

S S Koweit:—The Arab Steamer Koweit, 3,774 tons, Captain H Wheeler, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kamaran with a general cargo and 1,307 pilgrims.

S S Novara:—The P and O S N Company's English mail steamer Novara, 4,250 tons, Captain W F Cosey, arrived in harbour yesterday from London with the outward mails of the 2nd instant, a general cargo and 128 passengers.

EXPORT.

Sept. 21.

S S Delta for London—6,001 cwt linseed Mitsui Bussan Kaisha Ltd., 1,240 cwt cotton seed oil cake 1,020 cwt crushed bones Hollingshurst and Co Ltd., 508 cwt groundnut oil cake M Valchand, 105 cwt gum kadaya Shanjee Chapsee and Co., 7,000 cwt linseed Ralli Bors, 50 cwt mica 44 cwt bristle J A Begbie and Co., 127 cwt kissmiss M Jafferbhoy, 1 package woollen carpets Cox's Shipping Agency.

S S Anglier for Antwerp—55 bales cotton K H Kayani and Co.

S S Anglier for Ghent—415 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

S S Australia for Antwerp—400 cwt myrabollams P Mathooradas and Co., 963 bales cotton Volkart Bros, 150 bales cotton The Indian Agency and Co., 212 bales cotton E Spinner and Co.

S S Australia for Hamburg—55 bales cotton Volkart Bros, 552 bales cotton N Rajaram and Co., 110 bales cotton raw Hukmichand Rambhagat and Co.

S S Australia for Ghent—110 bales cotton raw Toyo Menka Kaisha Ltd.

S S Mandala for Antwerp—60 bales cotton fly Damjee Bhanji, 200 bales cotton Walmer and Co., 245 bales cotton Varduman Bros, 2,500 tons manganese ore Turner Morrison and Co., 55 bales raw cotton K H Kayani and Co

S S Mandala for Ghent—100 bales cotton Vardhman Bros, 155 bales cotton raw K H Kayani and Co.

S S Mandala for Hamburg—110 bales cotton B Meyer and Co., 55 bales cotton Vardhman Bros, 220 bales cotton raw S G Ordhan, 1,267 bales cotton raw K M Nathoo.

S S Hindoo for Dunkirk—55 bales cotton Volkart Bros.

S S Clan Lamont for Antwerp—1,500 tons manganese ore The Central India Mining Co Ltd.

S S Navara for Hongkong—600 bales cotton twist Sassoon J David and Co., 123 cwt cloves M Jafferbhoy, 150 bales cotton yarn grey Messrs. Warden and Co., 24 bales cotton twist J David.

S S Navara for Shanghai—400 bales cotton twist Sassoon J David and Co., 100 bales cotton twist J David, 50 bales cotton twist E D Sassoon and Co.

IMPORT.

Sept. 21.

S S Plassy from China and Japan, Agents:—Mackinnon and Mackenzie—78 cases 55 packages tea, 457 h/c 151 bags gren tea, 357 cases 12 chests silk piecegoods, 275 bales silk raw, 57 bales yellow raw silk, 20 cases dried ginger, 6 cases sugar corn, 2 cases beer, 6 pipes 49 cases 313 barrels wine, 24 bales 123 bundles 7 chests fine silk, 107 cases medicines, 2 cases caston sugar.

S S Chakdara from Busra, Agents:—B I S N Co Ltd—5,144 baskets wet dates, 1,592 bags dry dates, 90 bags galls, 1 package carpets, 30 bales cocoons, 10 bales silk, 8 no. empty gass cylinders.

S S Lanka from Calicut Agents East-India S N Co Ltd—2,074 bags cocoanuts, 151 robins copra, 120 jottas coir ropes, 269 jottas coir yarn, 19 begs black pepper, 10 jottas light pepper.

SPORTING NEWS.

POONA RACES.

SECOND MEETING: SECOND DAY.

HORSES LEFT IN.

(From our Racing Correspondent.)

POONA, Sept. 21.

The following are the Horses Left in for Thursday's races, at Poona.

THE AGA SHAMSHUDIN PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Poignant 9-4, Senparison 8-13, Not Much 8-10, Deramgham 8-9, William the Beau 8-9, Noutbutweel 8-7, Pastime 8-6, Country Lad 8-6, Brendan 7-13, Charcoal 7-12, Giacomi 7-4.

THE STEWARDS PLATE.—Distance 1½ miles.

Misri Lal 9-3, Silver Saint 8-9, Antic 8-8, Cyanite 8-0, Veiled Certainty 7-7, Gipsy's Advice 7-5, Zefus 7-3, Plaxtol 7-2.

THE CHESTER PLATE.—Distance about 5 furlongs.

Crushed Glass 8-13, Trostan 8-9, Mazboot 8-2, Belle Syme 8-1, Murmansk 7-12, Mist 7-10, Fire Finch 7-5, Pourboire 7-0.

THE RIPON PLATE (Division I).—Distance 1¼ miles.

Lady Myra 9-8, Decorum 9-6, Matchlock 8-13, Checkmate 8-10, Sugary Sam 8-8, Royal Jewel 8-6, Mossley 8-5, Fugle Lady 8-2, Gunda 7-8, Miss Glad Eyes 7-5.

THE RIPON PLATE Division II.

Mametz 9-6, Firpo 9-0, Love Glass 8-9, Genevieve 8-5, Millmount 8-3, Quarterly 7-13, Saunterer 7-4, Gabby 7-0.

THE BEDOUIN PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Dartmoor 8-12, Anaiza 8-12, Warminister 8-11, Dictate 8-10, Resident 8-9, Khundil 8-7, Mandil 8-9, Durban 8-6, Nizamulmulk 8-2, Karikaga 8-1, Zuheir 7-13, Mechanic 7-11, Silver Streak 7-10, Chieftain 7-8, Dublin 7-4, Anxious 7-2, Beadmaker 7-0.

THE SHOLAPUR PLATE.—Distance 1½ miles.

Hakum 9-2, Nevermind 8-11, Shahzala 8-11, Dunbar 8-10, Tipperary 8-9, Rose Hill 8-8, Benares 8-6, Desert Flower 8-5, Paladin 8-4, Dublin 8-2, Golshan 8-1, Diamond King 8-1, Black Ivory 7-13, Excelsior 7-5, Nawabzada 7-3, Domineer 7-1, Dandalion 7-0, Tankard 6-13, Bahadurjung 6-13.

POONA POLO TOURNAMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, Sept. 20.

The Polo tournament, which has been able to secure only three entries for its post-war renewal began here, this evening. The rain in the early hours of the morning and previous evening rendered the ground bit holding, but it was found practicable to play off the first game. In addition to the Challenge Cup, presented by H. H. Sir Pratab Singh Maharajah of Idar, the W. I. T. Club are presenting four cups of the aggregate value of Rs. 1,000 to the members of the winning team.

There was a large gathering present, when the 18th Hussars and Jodhpore lined up for the first match. The latter team at once began to assert their superiority and, before the first chukker closed, had put two goals to their credit. They continued to have the best of exchanges in the next two chukkers, which yielded three goals and one goal respectively. Hussars rallied in the last chukker and were able to get past Jodhpore's defence once, but they were never dangerous.

The score at the close of the game was; Jodhpore State: nine goals, 18th Hussars: one goal.

Winners meet 30th Lancers on Wednesday in the final.

The Raja Kuar Hanut Singh scored most of Jodhpore's goals, this afternoon.

FRANCE AND ARAB INDEPENDENCE.

To THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Reuter cables a message from Paris (Vide "The Chronicle" of the 20th instant) stating that there was an imposing ceremony at Aleppo when General Gouraud proclaimed the autonomy of the province under the French protection. After partitioning the country into two provinces of Lebanon and Syria, and setting up Lebanon as an autonomous State under the protection of France the General how has the magnanimity to proclaim a protectorate of the remaining portion of the unhappy land. Will it bring prosperity to stricken Syria thus ruthlessly partitioned and her children set at variance with one another? Did the Syrians ask for this kind of autonomy when they took the side of France and England? Can the French and English statemen honestly affirm that this was the kind of independence promised to them, and that after accepting the shadow for the substance like idiots, if the Syrians now protest, they must be thankful to themselves—or was it a genuine treaty attested by the Ministers of England and France solemnly recognizing the independence of Syria for the help given to the Allies by the Syrians, and now owing to necessity reduced to a scrap of waste-paper. For, Sir, necessity knows no law. A burglar if he pleads necessity when caught by the police gets short shrift at the hands of a magistrate. But who is going to be the magistrate of powerful victorious nations armed with machine-guns, aeroplanes and all the destructive weapons invented by the modern science. Who is going to catch big nations turned into bullies, and mercilessly pinning down, and enslaving weaker people? France had Russia, England, Belgium, Italy, Japan, and many smaller nations and later on America to help her to defeat Germany. The Czarist Russia died to save her, Belgium was devastated, and distant India helped her with thousands of her soldiers, and now France instead of thanking God and her earthly defenders, goes on the war-path, and becomes the mad dog of Europe. Let her ruthlessly exploit the weaker people, let her boldly proclaim that as she is strong, she desires to make smaller nations her slaves. Let her honestly say so, instead of imposing on the credulity of the people, by performing imposing ceremonies of the proclamation of autonomy under her protection for the purpose of bringing prosperity to a deceived people, who were imbeciles enough to believe in her word. Chengis and Hulakoo were more truthful than the polished and suave Millerands of the present age.—Yours, etc.

HAKIM RAMLAL RAMNARAIN.

28, Frere Road, Fort,

Bombay, Sept. 20.

B·S·A
COASTER HUB

Ask your ... cle Agent for particulars.
B.S.A. ... CLES LIMITED,
The Birm... Proprietors: ... Small Arms Company Ltd.
Birmingham - - England.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Standing Committee 4.10, p.m.
Ordinary General Meeting of the Jupiter General Insurance Co., Ld., 3, Apollo Street, 5 p.m.
Dr. Cairn's public lecture on "Syphilis and Child Welfare," at the Science Institute, Mayo Road 6 p.m.
Committee meeting of the Bombay Trades' Association, 3-30 p.m., 1, Gymkhana Chambers.

THURSDAY, Sept. 23.

Muharraam: Banks closed. (All Post Offices in Bombay will work as on Sundays.)
Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.
Cricket Matches: (1) Bombay Gymkhana v. G. I. P. Ry. C. C.; (2) Hindu Gymkhana v. Elphinstone C. C.

FRIDAY, Sept. 24.

The mail steamer "Morea" with outward mails of the 9th instant expected to arrive at 4 p.m.

SATURDAY, Sept. 25.

Mails for Mauritious and Reunion per extra s.s. Muttra via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m.,

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES

DEATH.

VAJIFDAR—Baby Dinbai, daughter of Byramji Meherjibhoy Vajifdar, died yesterday evening. Funeral this morning at Bazaar Gate Street, Fort.

ENGLISH MAIL.

The mail steamer Morea with the outward Mails of the 9th instant is expected to arrive in Bombay at 4 p.m. on Friday.

JUPITER INSURANCE CO., LD.

The second ordinary general meeting of the above Company will be held to-day at 5 p.m. (S. T.) at Great Western Buildings, 3, Apollo Street, Fort.

SALE OF REVERSE COUNCILS.

It is notified for general information that Reverse Councils amounting to £1,000,000 will be offered for sale on Tuesday the 28th September 1920.

CITY'S MORTALITY.

The total mortality on 21ts September was 113 against 146 for the corresponding day of last year. Cholera, plague and smallpox registered no attacks and no deaths.

LECTURE AT SHANTARAM CHAWL.

Under the auspices of the Committee of the Saravajanik Ganapati, Shantaram's Chawl a public lecture will be delivered by Shriyat. Vamanrao Joshi at 6-30 p.m. to-day, at Shantaram's Chawl, Girgaon.

MOHURRUM AND VICTORIAS.

The 24th of September 1920 being the day of Wafaat of Imame Husein (Radi), all the victorias owned by the Sunni Mohomedans of Bombay will not ply on that day.

LATE DR. L. L. JOSHI.

Under the auspices of the Indian Christian Association, Bombay, a public memorial meeting in honour of the late Dr. L. L. Joshi M.D., will be held in the Bowen Memorial Hall, Girgaum, on Thursday the 23rd September at 6 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Thursday the 23rd September 1920 will be a Post Office Holiday on account of "Moharum". 2. All the departments of the Bombay G. P. O. and its Town Sub-Offices will observe on that day the same working hours as on Sundays. 3. The Telegraph Branches of the combined offices will remain open and work as usual.

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION.

Owing to the strike among delivery and boy peons the working hours of the local offices noted below are reduced from 6 to 6 with effect from to-day the 22nd September —Bhendi Bazar; Musjid· Kalbadevi.

MAIL NOTICES.

S S Shini Maru:—The N Y K steamer Shini Maru Eastward bound arrived at Hongkong on 18th instant.

S S Taian Maru:—The N Y K steamer Taian Maru left Hongkong for Singapore (Westward bound) on the 16th instant.

The P and O mail steamer Kaisar-i-Hind which left Bombay on the 4th instant arrived at Marseilles on Saturday the 18th instant.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 21.

The upward movement in the jute share market continued to-day and the bazar speculators were very busy. Kamarhattys registered a further rise as Rs. 1162 and several other shares shewed appreciable rise, particularly Fort Glosers and Gondalpara. The market went slightly easier in the middle of the afternoon but firmed up again and was steady at the close. The coal section was practically neglected whilst in the miscellaneous section there was no special feature of interest, the turnover being very limited. Following were the closing quotations:—

Coal:—Bengal 797 s. 1., Burrakur 52-8 s. 1.

Jute:—Albion 610, Alliance 880, Anglo-India 522 and 536 s. 1., Auckland 493 and 503 s. 1., Bally 350, Barnagore 207, Belvedere 765, Birla 2-2 prem, Budge Budge 800, Chiviot (cons'ry) 206-8, Century 10-4, Clive 420, Craig 13-8, Dalhousie 798, Delta 862, Fort William 626, Gondalpara 2150, Gourepore 1650 s. 1., Hooghly 157, Howrah 65-2, Kamarhatty 1173 and 1183 s. 1., Kanknarrah 888, Kinnison 1820 and 1800 s. 1., Lansdown 613, Lawrence 1020 s. 1., Lothian 628, National 551, Nuddea 84-8, New Central 1130, Northbrook 110-8, Reliance 66-6, Soorah 372 s. 1., Standard 900 and 914 s. 1., Waverley 17-4, Fort Gloster 1588.

Miscellaneous:—Bengal Bridge and Bolts 14, British India Corporation (defd) 19-8, Central Provinces Cement 10-4, Dunbar Cotton 634, Hume Pipe 16-8, Indian Iron and Steel (new) par, Marshall Sons and Coy. 10-8, New Pioneer 15, New Savan Sugar 16, Steel Products 14-4.

Erratum:—Yesterday's quotation for Anglo Oriental Navigation 2-4 discount should have read Oriental Navigation.

Government paper 3½ per cent was quoted at Rs. 59-4 and small lots at 59-8. War Bonds (short Loans) 98-8, 1925 at 99-8, 1928 at 99-6.

Exchange Bank Telegraphic Transfer one shilling ten one-eighth pence and Demand Bills one shilling ten one-fourth pence.

CO-OPERATIVE CONFERENCE.

QUESTION OF FORMATION OF CO-OPERATIVE BOARD.

DEFERRED TO NEXT CONFERENCE

(By our Special Representative.)

POONA, Sept. 21.

The Provincial Cooperative Conference concluded its sitting to-day after being in session from 2 to 5-30 p.m. under the chairmanship of the Hon. Mr. Curtis. The sub-committee appointed yesterday had submitted their reports in the form of a resolution which the Conference was expected to accept. The most important question before the Conference, however, which was dealt with by a sub-committee on which the most distinguished non-official cooperators were sitting was the question of the formation of a cooperative board. It included Sir Vithaldas Thackersey, the Hon. Mr Lallubhai Samaldas and Mr. G. K. Deodhar as well as the representatives from the Deccan and the Karnatik.

COOPERATIVE BOARD.

Mr. Deodhar had published his news regarding the formation of a cooperative board in a separate paper which had been circulated to the Conference. He agreed with the Registrar that the present machinery of the Government regarding the administration of the cooperative department needed a change in the new direction of having an advisory board, a board of experts to advise in developing new features of cooperation, in initiating measures of policy and of advising Government regarding schemes involving large initial expenditure to Government. Mr. Deodhar thought that if the board was to do real and substantial work it must consist of men who could command the necessary leisure, knowledge and experience of cooperative work. It should be started as an experimental measure for six years, election to and nomination on it being made every four years. Mr. Deodhar observed further in his paper that if the board be not meant to give a sort of a moral backing to the Registrar in his proposals to Government, the board should be given a large deciding voice. Evidently the discussion as regards the functions which the Board ought to be allowed to excise was very lively and keen in the subjects committee which took up this question, and the difference of opinion extended to the manner in which the Board should be constituted.

Six members thought one way, five in another and the resolution which the Hon Mr. Lallubhai pressed for acceptance at the full Conference said that the Government be recommended to appoint an advisory board as recommended by the Registrar but the number should be 18 three heads of the departments, agriculture, industries and public instruction and three nominated officials sitting with 12 elected members. Several delegates looked upon this idea of an advisory board with great disfavour and when Mr. Chitale, the well known cooperator from Nagar declared that the whole thing was sprung as a surprise on them, the majority cheered him.

AMENDMENT CARRIED.

The proposal of Mr. N. M. Joshi brought in an amendment which said that the matter be deferred to the next Conference was carried by 26 votes to 52. This success gave considerable encouragement to those who were ardent corporators and who this afternoon were anxious to see that the movement should be made self-dependent and rid itself of official trammels.

The next subject was the thorny problem of cooperative finance and it must be confessed that the recommendations made by the sub-committee which treated this subject were halting and rather inconclusive. The one which elicited general support and interest was the recommendation that it was desirable for central and urban banks to introduce the use of cheques against current accounts and cash credits and to undertake the discount of short term hundis and trading bills on behalf of the members and of cooperative societies. A committee was also appointed with five non-official and Mr. Madan, the Indian I.C.S. who is now assistant registrar to serve on it for the purpose of making definite recommendations with respect to establishing a service of trained manager.

SCHEME OF REPRESENTATION.

Another subject which the Conference dealt with was the scheme of representation for the Provincial Conference and the detailed scheme recommended was accepted, the registrar having power to nominate 40 delegates of which at least 15 should be non-official.

The next resolution to be accepted was the starting of a separate branch by the Bombay Central Cooperative Institute to carry on propaganda work in Bombay City, particularly to hold a city cooperative conference.

The next resolution however, caused a good deal of discussion. The resolution which was in four parts suggested that pending the reconstruction of the Bombay wholesale cooperative society a special assistant registrar be appointed to help consumers' societies in the matter of purchases, sales and assessment of credits through the Bombay Central Cooperative Bank. The Hon. Mr. Lallubhai pointed out the difficulties in the way of the bank in accepting the proposal. The Registrar who in the annual report had blamed the organisers of the said Bombay wholesale cooperative society for various sins of omission and commission showed the futility of the whole proposal and Mr. Khare as a delegate from the institute proposed the deletion of that part of the resolution pointing out that the wholesale cooperative society would not take long in reconstructing itself and that he had great misgivings regarding the ability of a Government officer successfully discharging the work of a trading agent. The proposal was finally accepted however, in the amended form that the registrar might be asked to assist in selecting private firms to help consumers' societies in purchase and sales.

BUILDING SOCIETIES.

The vaguely worded thirteen resolutions regarding building societies were then simply recorded by the Conference and after a slight discussion regarding the manner of helping cotton sale societies the Conference adjourned with a short speech by Mr. Curtis who hoped for speedier progress and was suitably thanked by Sir Vithaldas Thackersey.

Mr. Lallubhai asked the delegates then to thank the Registrar and his staff for arranging the Conference. Next year the non-officials will arrange it and he hoped the department would give same help and advice as they had done this year.

The proceedings closed after partaking of the sumptuous tea the Registrar had provided.

G. I. P. RAILWAY CONFERENCE.

ENDS IN A FIASCO.

REFERENCE TO ARBITRATION BOARD.

The G. I. P. Railway Conference of five officers and five delegates of the employees mutually agreed upon by the employees and the acting Agent of the Railway ended in a fiasco, as, it is alleged, that the attitude of the Railway officials rendered an amicable settlement impossible. It is said that the officials alone are responsible for the failure of the Conference to arrive at decision as they could not convince the five delegates either of the unreasonableness of their demands or of the justice of the position the officials had taken up. The following minute was unanimously passed after three days' strenuous labour:—

"The Conference of the officers and delegates met on 17th, 18th and 20th September, 1920, to discuss the four points which were referred to the meeting.

"After discussion they regret that it has not been possible to come to any decision on the four points in question."

The acting Agent then for the first time made his appearance and he was, of course, not lacking in expressing his lip-sympathy for the labouring classes and he regretted that the Conference could not arrive at any settlement. He went speaking in the usual official strain and appealed to the delegates not to agitate any longer, which meant in other words that the employees should thank him for whatever little crumbs of charity he may have been pleased to throw to them. Subsequently, he requested the delegates to return to their home stations and informed them that he has wired the Railway Board to sanction the proposal for an Arbitration Board.

The delegates desired to give him 48 hours' notice to enable him to arrange to appoint an arbitrator acceptable to both the parties, failing which the inevitable is sure to follow.

PORT TRUST RAILWAY EMPLOYEES' UNION.

DEPUTATION TO PLACE GRIEVANCE BEFORE MANAGER.

An extraordinary general meeting of the B. P. T. R. E. Union was held on Sunday, the 19th instant, at 4 p.m. at Hira Bang as previously notified.

Some unavoidable and important matters could not allow the President, Mr. V. M. Pawar, Bar.-at-Law., and Vice-President, Mr. D. Chaman Lall, Bar.-at Law, to be present at the meeting. However Mr. G. V. Parab, one of the Executive Committee members, was voted to the chair, who asked Mr. G. A. Nadkurni to read out the letter from the Vice-President, Mr. Chaman Lall, which was addressed to the members, advising the men to remain loyal to their Union and of steadfast purpose in the fight for justice.

A resolution was passed that deputation consisting of 10 delegates, Messrs. V. M. Pawar, D. Chaman Lall, G A. Nadkurni, W. M. Shahane, G. V. Parab, N. J. Rawal, P. S. Gole, F. E. Speechly, D. Y. Gokhale and Ganesh Pandurang, be elected to see the Railway Manager and all the other matters being important were kept pending till next meeting.

Messrs. W. M. Shahane and G. A. Nadkurni delivered very instructive and intelligent speeches to the members.

NO FURTHER DISTURBANCE AT AGRA.

(Associated Press.)

AGRA, Sept. 21.

His Honour Sir Harcourt Butler has arrived here presumably in connection with the recent riots. There has been no disturbance since the reconciliation between Hindus and Mahomedans took place and the Moharram celebrations are now held as usual.

MADRAS MAHAJANA SABHA.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Sept. 20.

At the annual meeting of the Madras Mahajana Sabha, Dewan Bahadur L. A. Govindaragava Iyer was elected President and Messrs. C. P. Ramaswami Iyer and C. Rajagopalachariar as Vice-Presidents of the body for the year.

BOYCOTT OF COUNCILS.

PANDIT MALAVIYA STILL AGAINST.

"A DANGEROUS DOCTRINE."

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 20.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya delivered a lengthy address this evening on the "Present Situation." After making a survey of the situation, he said when they found there was no remedy to the Punjab atrocities, Mr. Gandhi came forward with his Non-Cooperation proposals. Non-Cooperation, as Mr. Gandhi conceived, was a remedy intended to achieve certain results and those results according to Mr. Gandhi were to undo the wrong done to Turkey, to remedy the Punjab atrocities, the recall of Lord Chelmsford and punishing the wrong doers in the Punjab. These were the results Mr. Gandhi intended to achieve by his Non-Cooperation movement. Then followed a lengthy and heated discussion in the Special Congress, which eventually adopted the resolution by a majority. During the discussion many of them did not agree with Mr. Gandhi, while the majority were in his favour. In the course of the discussion, a suggestion was made that the real remedy to undo the wrongs lay in the obtaining of full responsible Government and not by adopting Non-Cooperation. That was the view taken by men whose honesty of purpose there was no reason to suspect. After the passing of the resolution, many were trying to carry it out; while on the other hand, discussion was still going on as to the wisdom of the measure.

They must now calmly discuss and find out what was the right course to adopt. The speaker was not afraid of the word Non-Cooperation, nor was he opposed to it in principle, nor did he consider it illegal or unlegitimate. The whole question was whether they agreed that it was a means likely to achieve the end in view, whether by the adoption of Non-Cooperation they would be able to achieve that end to undo the wrongs done to Turkey and the Punjab. Assuming that the answer was in the affirmative, the next question was what time and sacrifice were required and whether the people were prepared for it. As regards giving up of titles, they had been told in the Supreme Council that only a few *sanads* have been returned. He was not in favour of withdrawing children from schools. Their need was to provide more schools and colleges and he thought that it was a wrong policy to withdraw children from schools, which would in no way affect the Government. As for lawyers' withholding practice, Pundit Malaviya said that he was in favour of establishing arbitration courts, because it was right that every one should obtain cheap justice. When such courts were established then they could ask the lawyers to withdraw from the British courts.

BOYCOTT OF COUNCILS.

Then came the question of boycotting the Legislative Councils. On this point there was a great difference of opinion. Mr. Gandhi thought that, if people refused to enter the Councils, the Government would feel that the people were dissatisfied. But there were three things to be considered. First whether the people would generally do it. If some of them would refuse to enter the Councils there were others. Some Moderates and non-descripts would go there. This particular weapon, according to the speaker, would not be effective in paralysing Government which would rather be jolly to find some undesirable persons, according to them, out of the Councils and the result would be that undesirable measures would be passed hurriedly. As full responsible Government was the sovereign remedy for the ills of India it was his deliberate conviction that they would not gain anything by boycotting Councils. Swaraj meant rule by the people for the people. That was the rule of democracy, which required that the representatives of the people should be free to express their opinion. They were to consider whether the Non-Cooperation resolution had the real support of the thinking public. At present, a large number of men who had served their Motherland were opposed to this particular item. His opinion was that the people were not satisfied with it. It was the duty of every patriotic Indian to consider what was the right course and he should have the courage of his conviction to speak out what he thought right. Some of them had said that they must not weaken the moral force of the Congress. The Congress was dear to him as to any other Indian and his intention was to strengthen the Congress and not to weaken it and he still would say that withdrawal from the Councils was a dangerous doctrine as it was opposed to the building up of responsible Government. Their duty was, according to the speaker, to send the best men to the Councils, their objective being to establish full responsible Government. If they had strong men in councils they would be able to expose the wrongs done by the Executive both inside and the outside of the Council.

CONSTRUCTIVE WORK.

He wished that they should not be hopelessly divided over this question. Those who thought that they would be able to serve the country best by going to the Council let them enter the Council. His object was to unite all parties with a view to achieve Swaraj. This could be done by organising themselves. He suggested that every sub-division or taluqa should be made a unit of the Congress, each returning one member to that body. The present system was not a correct one. Let them educate the voters of every sub-division and if they had such a Congress that would be a mighty National Congress. Let them come to a deliberate conclusion and consider measures in such a body. If they worked in those lines they would not be open to the charge that the Congress represented only a section of the people and the delegates were self-elected. He asked them to establish such conditions under which they would be able to work full Self Government. Let there be unity between Hindus and Mahomedans in every village and let every young man enlist himself as a national volunteer. By these means they would be able to give assurance that there would not be chaos when they got full Self-Government. Let there be arbitration courts in every muhalla or taluq and thereby create confidence in the people and last of all let them organise industry and thereby try to remove the economic bondage. These were the lines of constructive work. If they were able to do that, they would achieve Swaraj in a much shorter time than otherwise.

UNFOUNDED ALLEGATIONS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The "Times of India" with a view to misguide the pulic in to-day's leaderette trotted out the old worn out argument that the postmen have been enforcing the demands by pointing the pistol at the head of the department, and that the public should side with the Government. The "Times of India" seems to insist that the Postal department was not given sufficient time to redress the grievances. As a matter of fact the Postmen have been agitating about their grievances for the last two years, and when the revision was notified they took the first opportunity to acquaint the Director and the Postmaster General that the increment granted was too meagre and was not adequate to meet the increased cost of living. They also waited in the form of deputation on the Director General as well as the Post Master General in the beginning of August last headed by Mr. Dalvi and myself to represent to the Director General the intense dissatisfaction prevailing among the Postmen and Telegraphic delivery peons with regard to the orders recently passed by the Government of India as to their salary and allowance. At the interview the Director General took up a very uncompromising and threatening attitude and asked the men that if they were dissatisfied with the Orders of the Government of India with regard to their salary and allowances they might leave the service. The Director General had further stated that he was not willing to make any recommendation to the Government of India to reconsider the question of salary and allowances and stated that he was not willing to give a single farthing more than what had been sanctioned by the Government of India. At that interview the Director General further refused to discuss the matter as he thought that the Department did not care a bit whether the Postmen went on strike or not. At this interview the Post-Master General of Bombay was also present. After the late Director General left, further representation was made by Mr. Joseph Baptista, the president of the Union on 24th August 1920 to the present Director-General of Post and Telegraphs Mr. Hutchinson and pointed out to him that the inadequacy of the present scale of pay had caused deepest disappointment in the Bombay Postmen. He further pointed out the unwisdom of appointing one Committee for the whole of India as the Committee was incapable of comprising themselves to the local evidence and solving local problems. The average gain would not exceed Rs. 5 a month and in some cases Rs. 3 only. Thereafter on 13th September a telegram was sent to the Director General informing him that unless a reply was received within a week, strike was inevitable. In face of these facts it is ridiculous to suggest, that the Postal Department was not given sufficient time to consider over the grievances, and that, more than one month and half to consider the said grievances. Even after the letter of 24th August 1920 the Director General had nearly one month to consider the said grievances. The Postal Department is making huge profits but grudges a few rupees to hard worked men. The present scale is absolutely inadequate to meet the present necessities in life. The average wages earned by a cooly is Rs. 30 per mensem. If we look at the Artisans like fitters and carpenters, they earn from Rs. 80 to 100 per month. If we turn to the Mills the weavers, and jobbers earn from Rs. 60 to 90 per month. It appears therefore that it is a crime if these men, who know four languages including English and are honest and hard-working and have been loyal throughout the last three years are treated so, inspite of the daily increase in the cost of living. The G. I. P. Ry. had to sanction two crores of rupees for the revision while the men are not satisfied with it. But the Postal Department could only set aside 27 lakhs of Rupees for revision of salary and allowances. The table which has been very carefully prepared by Mr. Baptista showing that Rs. 52 are absolutely necessary for a man to live with his wife and two children in these days of scarcity had not been so far challenged by the Postal authorities. If the prices are rising owing to the world forces, it is for the Government to take steps to check the rising of the said prices either by checking profiteering or by making necessary arrangement for freight or by discouraging heavy export by placing export duties.

It is now high time that the problem of high prices should be considered by the Government fully and carefully and means devised to meet the situation at an early date. There is industrial unrest throughout the World and there cannot be any exception.—Yours, etc.

F. J. GINWALA.

373, Hornby Road,
Bombay, Sept. 21.

REVERSE COUNCILS.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Sept. 21.

The following is the result of the allotment of Sterling Telegraphic Transfers on the Secretary of State for India in London for £1,000,000 offered for sale on Tuesday, the 21st September, 1920:—

Total amount of tenders received: Bombay £70,000,000; Elsewhere £52,590,000; Total £122,590,000.

Total amount accepted: Bombay £567,000; Elsewhere [illegible]; Total £1,000,000.

LATEST CABLES.

MINERS' PERSISTENCE IN WAGE DEMAND.

SIR R. HORNE'S ARGUMENTS UNAVAILING.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Sept. 20.
Recd. midnight, Sept. 21.

The official report of to-day's Coal Conference shows that Sir Robert Horne again made an eloquent appeal to the miners to accept the impartial tribunal with reference to wages. Miners' representatives persisted in their refusal declaring that Government were in the possession of all facts, and were in a position themselves to decide. The representatives declared that unless the wage demand was conceded, it would be impossible for them to recommend the continuance of work at to-morrow's Conference of miners' delegates. Sir R. Horne reminded the miners of the great interest they professed in the consumer getting cheaper coal. He said that the refusal of the impartial tribunal followed by a strike would result in the consumer having to pay more. Sir R. Horne advanced other arguments, but all in vain.

NEW WAGES SCALE.

TO BE RESTROSPECTIVE FROM JULY 17.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Sept. 20.
Recd. midnight, Sept. 21.

Rome.—The Conference at the Ministry of Interior, between the delegates of employers and employed, agreed to the new wages scale to be retrospective from July 17th, the payment of wages sought by workmen during the period they occupied factories excepted.

The "Messagero" learns that the General Confederation of Labour has ordered the workmen to leave the occupied factories and to resume work in the normal manner. According to the "Messagero" the Confederation also gives an assurance that the order will be respected.

M. MILLERAND'S PROVISIONAL ACCEPTANCE.

"NOT TO REMAIN DEAF TO NATION'S APPEAL.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Sept. 20.
Recd. midnight, Sept. 21.

Paris.—In the course of a statement, M. Millerand expresses the opinion that nowhere could he do such useful work as in the capacity of the Premier. Nevertheless, if the majority of the two Chambers consider his presence at the Elysee preferable to the pursuit of the national policy he has carried out since his assumption of the Premiership, he will not remain deaf to the appeal of the nation's representatives.

It is felt that M. Millerand's acceptance of candidacy has solved the Presidential crisis. Both the Senate and the Chamber regard the election of M. Millerand as a foregone conclusion. No other candidate is officially mentioned. Favourites for the Premiership are MM. Jonnart and Briand.

FRENCH PRESIDENCY.

M. MILLERAND URGED TO STAND.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Sept. 20.
Recd. 12-15 p.m., Sept. 21.

Paris.—Efforts are being made in influential quarters to induce M. Millerand to withdraw his refusal to stand for the Presidency. The opinion is expressed that the demonstrations of exceptional unanimity which are being made in favour of his candidature have begun to shake his resistance and if he consents to stand it is expected that he will be elected unopposed or by a great majority.

NEXT FRENCH PRESIDENT.

M. MILLERAND'S CANDIDATURE.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Sept. 20.
Recd. 5-30 p.m., Sept. 21.

Paris.—It is stated in the Lobbies that M. Millerand has agreed to stand for the Presidency.

INDIAN VICEROYALTY.

"OBSERVER" ON MR. MONTAGU'S FITNESS.

(Reuter's Special Service.)

LONDON, Sept. 19.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., Sept. 21.

The "Observer" emphasises that owing to the political crisis in Indian personal considerations as regards the appointment of a new Viceroy, make the appointment as critical as any since the Empire was. Previous familiarity with Indian affairs or exceptional overseas experience is now demanded in India. Far and away the most popular appointment would be that of Mr. Mont[illegible] He possesses an extraordinary vogue [illegible] the Moderates and even the Extre[illegible] him the least. If he could go to [illegible] call a conference he would [illegible] than anyone else to p[illegible] to abandon his fatal [illegible] Mr. Montagu, the [illegible] Sir George Lloyd[illegible]

DAIMLER MOTOR CARS (British) 30 H. P. & 45 H. P. 6 Cylinder Models.

ROVER MOTOR CARS (British) 12 H. P.

PEUGEOT MOTOR CARS (French) 10/18 H. P., 14/32 H. P. & 25/70 H. P. Models.

COMMER MOTOR LORRIES (British) for loads 2, 3, 3½ & 5 Tons nett.

The best in their classes and covering all requirements.

GOOD DELIVERIES.

LLOYDS MOTOR CAR INSURANCE

BOMBAY MOTOR CAR CO., LTD.,

Lansdowne Road, Appollo Bunder, BOMBAY.

Tel. No. 457. Tel. "CHALO."

WHERE TO GET YOUR PICTURES FRAMED

Cheapest and in the most up-to-date Style ?

STAR ART FRAMING WORKS

40, Meadow Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

Always at your Service

SURAJMAL LALLUBHOY & CO.

DIAMOND MERCHANTS AND JEWELLERS,

225, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

SAJAN & CO.

FOR

ROOFING WHITE GLAZED FLOORING MARBLE **TILES**

Suppliers to

Government, Public Works Department and Native States.

Telegraphic Address:—"SAJAN Co," Bombay.

Tamarind Lane, BOMBAY.

GODREJ'S SAFES.

1 Large Safes supplied to Messrs Ewar Latham & Co., after their experience of other safes in the recent fire in their premises.

172 Safes supplied for Savings Bank India and Burma, after a severe competitive test by fire held in Calcutta in the Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs, in July 1912.

10 Burglar Resisting Safes, recently supplied to Government, to replace other makers' safes that had been burgled.

By appointment to H. E. the Governor.

Makers to H. M.'s Mint and a number of European and Indian Banks.

GODREJ & BOYCE MFG. CO,

Near Gas Works, Parel, BOMBAY.

AWARDED GOLD MEDAL 1912.

MOHANLAL & CO.

JEWELLERS.

197, 201 Sk. Memon St., BOMBAY. Tele. No. 1793.

STEEL BEAMS

GEO. SERVICE & CO.

BOMBAY.

H. I. DIXON & CO., LTD.

MAZAGON ROAD, BOMBAY.

ESTABLISHED 1886.

IN GOVERNMENT LIST.

Constructional and General Engineers. Iron and Brass Founders, Coppersmiths and Plumbers, Ship Repairers.

JAMES MACKINTOSH & CO., Secretaries and Treasurers, 14-13, Elphinstone Circle, Fort.

Telegrams: NOXID, Bombay. Reg. Office Tel. 788. Work Telephone: No. 2154.

MARBLE & TILE MERCHANTS AND CONTRACTORS.

ENGRAVERS AND SCULPTORS

ALSO IMPORTERS OF

Marble Figures, Flower Vases, Fountains Portland Cements, etc., etc.

MARBLE TILES AND SLABS, WHITE GLAZED AND OTHER TILES ALWAYS IN LARGE STOCK.

LAL MOOLCHUND AND COMPANY.

Fort, BOMBAY.

DAIMLER. 30 & 45 H.P. ROVER. 12 H.P

"NIHIL NISI OPTIMA"

The name of the Bombay Motor Car Co., Ltd., the oldest firm of Automobile Engineers in India, is and always has been the Criterion of the very best in Motor Cars and Lorries.

PEUGEOT. 10/18, 14/32, 25/70 H.P. COMMER. Net Loads 2/3, 3½ and 5 Tons.

BOMBAY MOTOR CAR CO., LTD.,

Apollo Bunder, Bombay.

Tele: 457. Teleg: "CHALO."

DAIMLER MOTOR CARRIAGES

The Engine that performs Continuously and silently

IN A CLASS, BY ITSELF ABOVE ALL OTHERS.

SOLE AGENTS

THE BOMBAY MOTOR CAR CO., LTD.,

Lansdowne Road, Apollo Bunder BOMBAY.

"SAFE AS THE BANK."

BUY

B. D. L.

6½% Free of Income-tax.

Enquire at any branch of the

BANK OF BOMBAY.

JAL DINSHAW & CO

ELECTRICAL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERS AND CONTRACTORS.

SOLE AGENTS:

NATIONAL METAL WORKS LTD.

Manufacturers of Building fixtures, Furniture fittings, Electric fittings, Ship fittings and fancy Brass Works.

Gestine is Gasoline economiser, Carbon troubles eliminated, power, speed and mileage increased 25 to 40 per cent., motor car troubles minimised.

No. 6, Petit Building, Princess Street, BOMBAY.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Wednesday, September 22, 1920.

MORE LESSONS IN COOPERATION!

After the bludgeoning of his attempt to hold the Government to their pledges concerning the discusson of the Punjab affairs in the Council, Mr. Shastri and his supporters thought they would make a dignified protest against Lord Chelmsford's methods by withdrawing their resolutions. Mr. Khaparde, however, stood out as a solitary exception. He willingly withdrew all his resolutions but one, insisting on discussion concerning the formation of a commitee to inquire into the position of Press workers in Government works. Well, Mr. Khaparde has had his day and has succeeded in doing a real service not to the poor pressmen struggling for a bare existence but to Sir Thomas Holland who was given a splendid opportunity of airing his sentiments about ungrateful strikers and agitating politicians. The facts of the case presented are plain enough. There are, to give only one example, some compositors who are working as much as 13 hours a day, while their pay sheet shows the handsome wage of Rs. 47. Under the new scale these men will work ten hours a day and their average income will be Rs. 62. So much for the betterment of the men's prospects on Sir Thomas' own showing.

But one of the main demands made by the workers is for the substitution of salaried scales of pay for the present piece-rate system. We have never hesitated to condemn the present system as highly immoral and unjust. But what does Sir Thomas think of it? "The crucial test of any service should be whether the rates and prospects were satisfactory *irrespective of the system that provided them.*" (Our italics.) What a sentence, coming as it does from a gentleman who is presumed to be an expert in Labour matters! The whole trend of the Labour movement throughout the world is towards effective workers' control; towards not merely a revision of the wage-scale commensurate with the cost of living but a radical break with the existing system of remuneration leading in England to the cry of nationalisation, in France to the theory of syndicalism, in Italy to the accomplished fact of workers' control in metallurgical factories. How many strikes should we remind Sir Thomas of, in the industrial history of England, in order to improve his knowledge of the fact that workers have fought not merely for increased remuneration but also for the abolition of systems disliked by them? As far back as 1765 the Northumberland miners struck for several weeks against the prevalent custom of the yearly bond of service. In 1893 a great dispute arose in the coal-mining industry over the question (how topical!) that wages should follow prices. Sir Thomas is apparently not aware of the strike of Engineers in 1852 in order to obtain the abolition of this very piece-rate system, nor of the Dock strike of 1889 for the abolition of contract and piece-rate work. It will come as a revelation to those very "political agitators" who are marked out by Sir Thomas as the objects of his pontifical diatribe, that a man like Sir Thomas, possessing such inadequate knowledge of labour conditions and shewing such small sympathy for the workers, should be in virtual control of the Government's Labour policy.

He confesses that he is not a politician, evidently in order to hang his attack against the politicians on this secure peg of denial. But Sir Thomas forgets that it is not possible to divorce politics even from the bureaucratic chair of a well-paid official in Simla much less from the grievances of the ill-paid workers in factories! Every question affecting the welfare of our countrymen is a political question. Let there be no mistake about that. Sir Thomas thinks he is a better representative of Indian workers than the leaders who are in charge of the Labour movement. He is welcome to his thought but he should not mistake the voice of the workers who are in no mood to listen to dictatorial methods such as the refusal to appoint a Committee to investigate conditions on the ridiculous plea that Sir Thomas has gone fully into the matter and knows all about it. Why even Mr. Lloyd George is less truculent and less of a Chenghis Khan in his dealings with Mr. Robert Smillie's men and is going the length of forcing a Committee of inquiry upon the British miners! But the fact is that this intransigent attitude is but one more eye-opener for the public as to what it should expect from unsympathetic bureaucrats and we sincerely hope Mr. Khaparde has received his final lesson in co-operation.

THE POSTAL STRIKE.

Our morning contemporary has used without stint all the phrases, rather plentiful of late in the British capitalist press, it can muster together against the action of the postal employees who have gone on strike. It is sectional, we are told. Postmen want to force Government to grant their demands. The appetite grows by what it feeds on. If once the lightening strike is allowed, the community will enjoy its postal and telegraphic services only on sufferance. Postmen have abused their trust and responsibility. They have drawn a pistol and presented it at the head of authority. The strike must be fought out with blunt resistance. After all what do Government lose? They are ready to pay postmen anything they want and something more. But ultimately the public will have to pay. Therefore, the public must rise against the postmen and smash them. We did not expect that the "Times of India" would exhibit such pure and undiluted folly. Postmen are fighting for a bare, living maintenance and officials have spurned their just demands and defied them and declared that not a pice more would be granted. They have, by their attitude, provoked the strike and the "Times of India" talks quite in the Lloyd Georgian strain about postmen, mistaking them for the Triple Alliance. If any body is responsible for the strike, it is the authorities and it is pure and unmitigated nonsense to say that postmen are brandishing a pistol in the face of the authorities. The public have every sympathy for postmen, their faithful, loyal and honest servants. Even the "Times of India," which has declared uncompromising war against postmen, has to acknowledge that they are an upright and self-respecting body of men. Why have they taken the extreme step of going on a strike? It is because the authorities have refused them any consideration. It is absurd to say that postmen have struck work without a notice. Ample notice was given; the authorities were fully aware of the coming events and they took no steps to avert the strike. The "Times of India" wants to fight the strike out. We trust the evil counsel of the "Times of India" will not be followed by the authorities and that prompt steps will be taken to consider sympathetically the genuine grievances of postmen and redress them. The public are not at all at the back of Government, if there is any idea of repressing the strike by force or starvation. If the public are to pay directly or indirectly for postmen after all, well, they are ready to pay. The demands of postmen are not at all exorbitant and they must be satisfied. Government have paid all attention to the higher services for obvious reasons and neglected the interests of low-paid men. These men are content with little; to deny them the increase they claim will be but to starve them. Our contemporary evades the main issue altogether. It says. "It is possible that very genuine grievances exist and that exasperating delays have intervened in dealing with them. That is beside the point." That is the point. The strike of postmen is not political; they do not want to capture the Postal Department and ruin it; they have not pressed any claims for a division of postal profits between themselves. They do not claim any hand in the appointment of officials. But they do demand a living wage and it is the duty of the public to see that they are paid it. It is because the genuine grievances of the postmen were not considered in time that the public has now to face the strike and suffer the consequences of the blunders, committed by the officials. Whatever the "Times of India," in its irresponsible manner, may say, the one dominant consideration at present is: how soon the strike may be ended. "Blunt resistance," as advised by the "Times of India," would be altogether an insane idea. It is not a mere question of postmen and Government. The public are most intimately interested in the early settlement of the strike. They must assert themselves in every way to bring about the end. Eleswhere we publish Mr. Baptista's views on the merits of the claims of the postmen. Seldom has a case been pressed with so much patience and ability. We have no hesitation in supporting the acceptance of the suggestion for a joint investigation by Messrs. Sams and Baptista. If they agree there ought to be no reluctance on the part of the Government to accept their recommendations in full.

Notes of the Day.

The Brutal Game.

While Mr. MacSweney is dying by inches, some wonderful Britishers are following quite an independent line of inquiry. Will he break the record of Dr. Tanner of the 'eighties? Or is anyone feeding him on the sly? The fast-cure fanatics here intervene and point to Mr. MacSweney's case as establishing their theory that a normal man can live without food, and if the mental attitude is correct, without harm, for at least thirty or forty days. Orthodox medical opinion, however, is still distrustful. It cannot say how long a man can live without food; it has no data! Have these people lost their sense of proportion? Has war brutalised them altogether? The question is no longer one of the guilt or innocence of the Lord Mayor of Cork. It is a question of bare humanity and the British Ministry are taking up an altogether wrong and perverse attitude in obstinately refusing to release the Lord Mayor. Have British people no independent opinion of their own? Instead of rising up against such a Ministry, which is dangerously aggravating an already serious situation and bundling it out, Britain is engrossed in mistaking the Lord Mayor of Cork for a silly season topic and is busy discussing "How long can a man live without food?"

A National Shame.

Are we in India less fitted to enjoy local option than the people of Ceylon? Local option has obtained in Ceylon for some time past and we read that on Monday last the population of Galle was all agog with a view to test local feeling regarding the drink traffic. Brisk balloting was the order of the day and Buddhist as well as Catholic priests were to be seen actively interesting themselves in the anti-drink campaign. The result of the poll is stated to have been as follows:—861 in favour of abolition, 1 in favour of retention, and spoilt votes 8. The percentage obtained for prohibition was 713. In many other places in Ceylon also the trend of popular feeling has been unmistakably towards abolition. But as pointed out by our Ceylon correspondent, temperance reformers in that Island, not resting satisfied with the results so far achieved, have recently succeeded in getting passed in the local Legislative Council a resolution to the effect that with the object of counteracting attractions of taverns "substantial assistance be given to well organised societies to run canteens, at important labour centres, for providing meals, refreshment and amusements at a cheap price to labourers." It will be seen Ceylon is pursuing a far more enlightened policy in regard to the drink evil than the authorities in India are doing at present. The only hope of a radical reform in this country lies in the not distant future when the control of the Excise policy will pass into popular hands. All the same it is a matter of deep shame that at present India should be committed to a policy of national suicide and should be lagging behind even Ceylon.

Tamil Settlers in Ceylon.

The "Tribune" has raised a timely protest tgainst any Indians being sent to Ceylon as labourers. The Ceylon Government have asked for a colony of Tamil settlers with the ultimate object of securing a supply of labour and the Government of India, instead of rejecting the request summarily as they should have done, are said to be devoting serious consideration to the project. Government should know that India strongly objects to any Indian labourer being sent to the Colonies in the present circumstances and they should abandon all ideas of giving any facilities whatsoever for the recruitment of labour for the Colonies. The position of Indians in the Colonies, whether self-Governing or Crown, is quite unsatisfactory and humiliating and the way Indians are being hounded out of Africa ought to have convinced Government of the utter inadvisability of entertaining such proposals as that of the Ceylon Government.

Still Discussing It.

The futile character of the Corporation's attempts to deal with high prices of foodstuffs and other necessaries of life, is once more illustrated by the debate in the Corporation on the shortage of sugar supplies and the consequent high prices prevailing. Not one of the members had any constructive proposals to offer and the subject has been finally consigned to that limbo of oblivion—the High Prices Committee. From our experience of the Committee's ability and zeal in dealing with the high prices and profiteering in rice and other foodgrains during the last two or three years, we may take it for granted that we shall hear very little of any use for a long time to come regarding the Committee's deliberations on the sugar shortage. But, perhaps, beyond making a representation to Government, which is little likely to have any effect, we can hardly expect the Corporation to do anything that can materially alter the situation for the public, for the only body that can take any effective action in the matter is the Government of India. We know, however, what to expect of the Government of India, who know only one policy, that of *laissez faire*, where the interests of the European mercantile community are not involved. While European Governments, including the British, have been busy making enormous purchases in the sugar market, with a view to tide over the future, the Government of India have been a passive spectator and we are not sure if any representative was made to the Imperial Government by our Government to release a portion of the stocks for Indian requirements. However, if the Prices Committee by any means achieve the miracle of setting the wheels of the official machinery in motion and secure a reduction in the prices of sugar, the public of Western India will doubtless feel deeply thankful to them. But can they do it?

Railway Zooloom.

Though we cannot withhold our sympathy from the gentleman and his family who were subjected to gross ill-treatment while travelling by the Calcutta-Punjab Mail train, a report of which appeared in this journal yesterday, we are obliged to remark that the tame way with which this gentleman put up a fight for, or rather surrendered his undoubted rights, is calculated more than anything else to encourage the very abuse of their powers by the railway officials of which the gentleman complains. Why did he so easily allow himself and his things to be removed from the berth which he had got reserved for himself and which he had a right to occupy in spite of all the bluff and *zooloom* of the station staff? He should have refused to budge from his place until actual violence was used to him, if the station-master and his underlings dared to do that. But we do not find from Mr. Devi Das' communication that he offered such justifiable passive resistance to the high-handedness of the station-master. Nor do we know if Mr. Devi Das has taken any legal steps against the Railway Company in question, for the pecuniary and other damages sustained by him, as he is perfectly entitled to do. A mere complaint to the railway authorities is little likely to bring any redress. Only persistent and courageous constitutional resistance can put a stop to the tyranny of the sort Mr. Devi Das is complaining of and which is not an unfamiliar experience for railway travellers in this country. The Indian Passengers and Traffic Relief Association would do well to move in the present case and help Mr. Devi Das to obtain the redress to which he is entitled at the hands of the Company.

Cow-Preservation.

The Marwaris of Calcutta have aken the right action in cow-preservation. They recently met under the presidentship of Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya and accepted the proposal of floating a company with a capital of one crore for preserving cows and supplying milk to Calcutta. At the meeting itself 25 lakhs were subscribed. Is Bombay to lag behind? It is upto the Marwaris and other communities of Bombay to float a similar company to supply milk at a cheap rate to the hungry children of the City. It is shocking to learn that in this premier city, 50 per cent. of the children die within a few months of their birth. To many, milk is becoming rapidly a rarity. Bombay should take early action to preserve the cattle and also be instrumental in preserving the children of Bombay.

A Welcome Step.

Sometimes a tiny Indian State takes an action which the mighty British administration will never adopt for the public good. India has never been a wine-bibbers' country; it has been always dry and only the ruinous excise policy of the British has condemned it to be wet. Mangrol, we are glad to note, has done away with all liquor shops in the land and has proclaimed that smuggling of liquor from other States will be punished with a heavy hand. The Indian States will do a world of good to themselves and to the people entrusted to their care, if they follow the example of Mangrol.

ATTACK ON MILITARY LORRY IN DUBLIN.

SERIOUS CONSEQUENCES REPORTED.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Sept. 21.
Recd. 5-30 p.m., Sept. 21.

The attack on a military lorry in Dublin yesterday had more serious results than were at first reported. It is officially stated that two soldiers were killed and one dangerously wounded and two slightly wounded. The escort numbered seven. It is reported that one civilian has died.

THE FIGHT AT ENNISKERRY

A PITCHED BATTLE

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Sept. 20.
Recd. 2 p.m., Sept. 21.

The details of the fight at Enniskerry show that it was a pitched battle. The authorities concentrated in the district a large force of troops with the aid of a fleet of twelve motor lorries upon the information that certain land was used for drilling. The fight was sharp, but short. The soldiers flung bombs and used rifles and were supported by an armoured car.

RAID FOR ARMS BY SINN FEINERS.

PROTESTANTS VICTIMISED.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Sept. 20.
Recd. 2 p.m., Sept. 21.

Several hundreds of men conveyed in a fleet of commandeered motor lorries, swept the districts of Gortin and Plumbridge, County Tyrone. They raided a hundred Protestant houses and carried off arms in the name of the Irish Republic. The raid lasted several hours.

GOVT. MOTOR LORRY AMBUSHED IN DUBLIN.

THE CASUALTIES.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Sept. 20.
Recd. 2 p.m., Sept. 21.

A military lorry escorted by ten armed soldiers was ambushed in Dublin this morning by armed civilians. Two of the soldiers and two of the civilians were wounded and two civilians were captured.

SERIOUS COAL SITUATION.

THE DISASTROUS EFFECTS OF A STRIKE.

CONFERENCE IN PROGRESS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 20.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Sept. 21.

The coal situation has not changed over the week-end, but the next few days will be charged with the most fateful consequences for the country, the economic life of which is threatened with a shattering blow, involving inevitable destitution and misery for millions.

Some quarters express hopefulness based on the reported readiness of the Government to provide a rush court of inquiry to investigate and report upon the wage advance in a few days. These quarters declare that Sunday's meetings in the mining districts indicated that the men were not anxious to strike and admitted that the public generally was against the miners. On the other hand, the meetings showed that the men would support their leaders.

To-day's resumed Conference between Sir Robert Horne and miners is regarded as the most critical and as the key to the situation. To-morrow there meets in London the National Conference of the Miners' Leaders, while on the 22nd the railwaymen and the transport workers will meet to determine their attitude in the event of a strike.

A dangerous factor as regards the railwaymen is the widespread belief that their Union funds would be as hard hit by the miners' strike owing to unemployment doles as they would be, if the railwaymen struck and the funds had to bear the strike pay. Consequently it is argued that this may encourage the leaders to say: "Let's strike to get it over quickly and win."

Meanwhile it is authoritatively declared that the Government will not depart from its present policy, namely, that arbitration and inquiry must precede any grant of increased wages, although slight modifications in the details may be possible.

DELEGATES CONFER WITH SIR R. HORNE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 20.
Recd. 12-15 p.m., Sept. 21.

The Miners' delegates conferred with Sir R. Horne for two hours this afternoon, after which the Conference adjourned for tea. The fact that Sir R. Horne and Mr. Smillie took tea together privately is regarded as a favourable sign.

MINERS' EXECUTIVE MEET PRIVATELY.

CONFERENCE OF MINERS' DELEGATES TO DECIDE ISSUE.

(REUTER'S TEEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 20.
Recd. 5-30 p.m., Sept. 21.

After the tea interval the miners' executive met privately for two hours at the Board of Trade and subsequently dispersed without meeting Sir Robert Horne who was waiting. It is generally assumed that the whole matter will be placed before the National Conference of Miners' Delegates which is meeting in London to-morrow, when the executive will put upon the delegates the responsibility for deciding the character of future action.

IMPENDING FAMINE IN CHINA

APPEAL FOR ASSISTANCE FROM WHOLE WORLD.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 20.
Recd. 2 p.m., Sept. 21.

Peking.—The Honan Famine Relief Committee appeals for assistance from the whole world. It declares that the famine is more severe than the reports have hitherto indicated and countless lives will be lost failing speedy help.

PRINCE OF WALES AT PORTOFSPAIN.

OPPORTUNITIES OF INDIAN IMMIGRANTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 19.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., Sept. 21.

Portofspain, Sept. 17.—The Renown anchored in the roadstead this morning and the Prince of Wales had an enthusiastic reception from a large crowd when he landed. Replying to the address by the Governor at the Parliament House, the Prince referred to the fact that Trinidad provided new opportunities for progress and well-being for a large immigrant population from India, which he hoped to visit ere long.

INDUSTRIAL CRISIS.

"SUICIDE OF LABOUR INTERESTS."

"OBSERVER" ON MR. SMILLIE'S ATTITUDE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Sept. 19.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Sept. 21.

Reviewing the industrial crisis, the "Observer" points out that if a coal strike comes it will mean the suicide of Labour interests. It will be impossible after it to restore the workers' wages throughout the counry to their present level. If a strike comes it will be simply because Mr. Smillie has determined from the beginning to force a struggle on one pretext or another. He has not negotiated, but has proceeded from issue to issue by dictation and only abandons one claim to table a new ultimatum, the latest of which is : Two shillings for us or catastrophe for you all.

"STRIKE WILL NOT LAST LONG."

Mr. Garvin says:—For once the Government's case is unanswerable. It has offered either to refer the wage claim to an impartial tribunal or to give an increase in return for the guarantees of proportionately increased output. The writer picturesquely says that the country at present looks like a motor car which the other day stuck half over the brink at the Beachy Head. If the strike comes he thinks it will not last long and will be beaten in a way which will be memorable.

FOOD PRICES.

ANTICIPATED ENORMOUS RISE BY CHRISTMAS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 19.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., Sept. 21.

Speaking at the Grocers' Exhibition in London Mr. McCurdy, Food Controller, declared that apart from a possible coal strike, the food prices by Christmas would have risen to such an extent as to make the working-class family's weekly food bills nine shillings and six pence more than the last Christmas. He added that the crucial time as regards the food prices had not yet come. It would come when the peoples of Central Europe became competitors in the world's markets with ourselves.

POLISH—LITHUANIAN DISPUTE SETTLED.

DRAMATIC SCENE AT MEETING OF COUNCIL OF LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 20.
Recd. 2 p.m., Sept. 21.

Paris.—A dramatic scene occurred at the meeting of the Council of the League of Nations this morning when the prospects of a settlement of the Polish-Lithuanian dispute seemed very gloomy. M. Paderewski made a sterling speech expressing Poland's desire for peace and confidence that the Lithuanians had a similar desire, where upon M. Weldemar, the Lithuanian delegate, walked over to the Polish delegates and shook them warmly by the hand.

After this Poland and Lithuania agreed to suspend the hostilities and allow the League to arbitrate.

GENERAL ELECTION IN SWEDEN.

CRUSHING DEFEAT OF THE REDS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 19.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., Sept. 21.

Stockholm.—The Swedish Reds have sustained a crushing defeat in the general election. Not a single candidate of the party has been returned and they have lost only two seats held in the previous Parliament. The results which are not yet complete, show that the Left or the Government parties have lost seventeen seats to the parties of the Right.

BUREAUCRATIC ADMINISTRATION IN MESPOT.

LORD CURZON DISCLAIMS RESPONSIBILITY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 20.
Recd. 12-15 p.m., Sept. 21.

The "Sunday Times" publishes correspondence between Lord Curzon and Major Ormsby Gore in which Lord Curzon emphatically denies Major Ormsby Gore's charge that he is responsible for the administrative system established in Mesopotamia. He declares that the whole of his actions and opinions have been directed to the speedy institution of an Arab form of government in Mesopotamia and while defending to the best of his ability the band of Anglo-Indian officials in Mesopotamia he let it be clearly understood that neither the Government nor he in any way sympathised with the Indianising or anglicising of Mesopotamia or introducing a bureaucratic administration there.

POSTAL STRIKE: 2ND DAY

NO PROSPECTS OF IMMEDIATE SETTLEMENT.

MR. BAPTISTA INTERVIEWED.

REJOINDER TO "TIMES OF INDIA."

STRIKERS' APPEAL.

The second day of the strike sees no improvement in the situation. An addition has been made to the number of strikers by about 160 boys from the Telegraph Department joining their brethren. It is doubtful if we have come to the end of the whole thing. Every day we might see additions to the number of strikers. On Tuesday, the postal arrangements for the distribution of letters were decent enough, but it is to be seen how long this will last. Everywhere clerks could be seen going about in victorias, hurrying hither and thither, but the sum total of all their efforts could not amount to much. The telegraph department too have requisitioned the services of their clerks and victorias bearing these men can be seen every now and then. A great deal of picturesqueness is added to the drabness of the affair by the addition of Boy Scouts as volunteers, who with their cycles render very valuable services to the two departments. But as this is only the beginning, the public have not yet realised the real hardships that are in store for them, even if the Postal Department has learned much from their experience of the strike they had some three years ago.

IS D.-G. P. COMING TO BOMBAY?

It is rumoured that the Director-General of Post and Telegraph offices is coming down to Bombay and it is to be seen whether it will ease the strained situation. At present the prospects of a settlement are very gloomy. The demands of the men and the terms granted by the authorities are as poles asunder, and if no *via media* is found the public will be the chief sufferers.

The Postal authorities, the people are informed are doing their best to open delivery centres, and they have up to now started four such centres—in Apollo Street, Apollo Bunder, Secretariat and in the Old General Post Office. They intend to start many more centres in other localities. The public are requested to call at the Town Sub-post offices for taking delivery of their letters. They also wish the public to understand that the mails from upcountry do not come down to the General Post Office, but those addressed to places outside the Fort are taken directly to the Town Sub-post offices from which they are delivered to the different localities. Only those letters which are meant for the Fort are sorted at the General Post Office and distributed among the Branch post offices in the area. During the strike the box system has been found to be very convenient to Commercial firms and others who can thus get their mails without much difficulty.

English mails came on Monday. These are sorted at the Mole Station by clerks and not by the ordinary sorters and sent direct upcountry and other offices in the city.

MR. BAPTISTA INTERVIEWED

REPLY TO "TIMES OF INDIA."

Q.—Is it true that the postmen have gone on a strike without notice as alleged by the "Times of India"?

A.—Certainly not. The "Times" like the Post Office knows full well that the storm has been brewing for two years. During these two years several representations were made and reminders sent. Last year I interviewed the Hon. Mr. Clark. Before the interview he had abolished the grades of Rs. 12 and Rs. 14. At the interview he abolished the grade of Rs. 16 and made certain minor changes entailing an extra expenditure of the paltry sum of about Rs. 1,500. After this the Postal Committee was appointed. When the time-scale was out Messrs. Dalvi and Ginwalla and the men saw Mr. Clark before his departure to England. At this interview there was a bit of an explosion owing apparently to the illness of Mr. Clark. After his departure, on the 24th of August I communicated to the Director-General the unanimous resolution of the postmen and packers passed on the 20th ultimo, in which they emphatically declared "that the orders recently issued by the Government of India in the matter of their pay and allowances are totally inadequate and wholly unsatisfactory." In forwarding this resolution I wrote as follows:—"I can assure you that the postmen are ready to resign than serve on such a pittance. . . . I would beg of you *immediate attention. Delay is dangerous* and is *sure to drive* them to *the weapon of strike.* Therefore please let me know by wire if you are prepared *to reconsider the sanctioned time-scale of pay.* I shall be glad to discuss with you any possible compromise." A copy of this was sent to the Postmaster-of Bombay and Postmaster-General. It is therefore idle to allege as the "Times" does that the local authorities got no intimation of the postmen's grievances. I received no wire, nor letter in reply. After waiting over a fortnight I wired that the strike would be inevitable unless I received a reply within a week. And the men struck work accordingly on the midnight of the 20th instant. Even Baron Manchausen would not venture to call this "a lightning strike."

NO REPLY.

Q.—Did you then receive no response to your appeal "*to reconsider the sanctioned time-scale of pay*"?

A.—None whatever. On the 17th instant I received a letter from the Postmaster-General of Bombay. In this letter he recapitulated the various revisions of pay since 1914, and concluded as follows:—"In these circumstances I do not see that there is any reasonable ground for the postmen in Bombay to be dissatisfied with the scale sanctioned for them by the Government of India." This scale happened to be better than the scale recommended by the Bombay office. The local reply therefore crushed the last lingering hope of revision. Nevertheless I interviewed the Postmaster-General as desired by him. I found Mr. Sams, a friend of the postmen. He impressed me as being anxious, but unable to help the postmen. His official attitude was "*non possumus.*" If Bombay is singled out for exception what will Calcutta, Madras and other cities say. Here's a deadlock brought about not by the merits of the case, but other factors. The men adduced evidence before the Committee establishing that the minimum cost of postman, with wife and two children exceeds Rs. 52. This evidence has not been challenged by Government. Government expert fixes that the minimum for clerks should be Rs. 72. The postmen come from a class intermediate between menials and clerks. No cooly earns less than Rs. 30 a month nowadays. The average of the minimum for clerks and coolies works out Rs. 51. Many coolies in the Docks earn over Rs. 50.

ANY WAY OUT OF THE DEADLOCK?

Q.—Is there no way out of this dead lock?

A.—There is if officials are desirous to do justice. Let Government empower Mr. Sams and myself to investigate into the minimum cost of living of the postmen, packers and Telegraph peons in Bombay. If we differ, let Mr. Gandhi be the arbitrator. No one can accuse Mr. Gandhi of partiality. Let Government declare that they will accept the recommendation of Mr Sams and myself if we agree or abide by Mr. Gandhi's decision. I believe the men will resume work at once if this be promised. The men rely on the merits of their case. To meet the increased cost I suggest a surcharge on all letters posted in Bombay. I am confident Bombay will not grudge the extra postage. I understand one pie per letter will suffice to meet the full demand of the men. If this be done no other city can complain of exceptional treatment for Bombay postmen. Other cities may follow the example of Bombay if their case calls for it.

Q.—But if Government be adamant, do you hope to win?

A.—If Bombay backs the men they are bound to win. Government cannot ignore the opinion of Bombay. The Bombay is willing to bear the burden. I appeal to Bombay to help the men. They can claim this help even on the terms laid down by the "Times." It says:—"If they had put forward their grievances in a regular manner, if even they had announced that unless better terms of pay and better prospects of promotion were ensured they would leave the service, the public would have been only too glad to co-operate with them in securing fair and reasonable conditions." No honest man can say they have not done so. In fact they did not put their demand even as high as the "Times" indicates. Before they struck work they only asked if the Director-General was "prepared to recousider the sanctioned time-scale of pay." The response was a *non possumus.*

NOT WITHOUT NOTICE.

Q.—Apart from the merits of the men's case what about the issue raised by the "Times" viz., holding up the public without notice by any class of State officials?

A.—In the first place it is not without notice. In the second place I cannot follow the logic of the "Times." It says that the real issue is should Government "be forced to concede that which they do not regard as economically justifiable?" But is it economically justifiable? "We express no opinion on that point at the present juncture", says the "Times", "and we trust that the public will refrain from doing so. It is possible that very genuine grievances exist, and that exasperating delays have intervened in dealing with them." After this confession, which accords with its past pronouncement on the subject of the Postal administration it seems monstrous for the "Times" to suggest nothing but "blunt resistance." I trust the sober men of Bombay are made of better stuff than such blunt resisters. It is not fair to divert the issue from "genuine economic grievances" to an "attempt to force the hands of Govern-

(Continued on next page.)

RED PERIL IN ITALY AVERTED.

SIGNAL VICTORY FOR WORKERS

GIOLITTI'S INSISTENCE UPON MEN'S CLAIMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 20.
Recd. 12-15 p.m., Sept. 21.

Rome.—It appears that the Red peril in Italy has been averted and that an agreement, which is a signal victory for the workers, has been reached owing to Signor Giolitti's insistence upon the men's claims. The agreement provides for sixty to eighty per cent increase in wages for metallurgical workers, joint control of factories between workers and employers and evacuation of factories by the workmen.

ITALIAN MANUFACTURERS.

AGREEMENT ON DUAL CONTROL.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Sept. 20.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., Sept. 21.

Rome.—Signor Giolitti has issued a decree declaring that the manufacturers agreed to dual control on the ground that the workers had affirmed that their object was to improve the disciplinary relations between the workers and the employers and to increase output. Consequently a joint committee is being established, composed of six manufacturers and six workers. The committee will draw up proposals which will be submitted to the Parliament as a Bill to reorganise the industries on the basis of Labour participation in the technical, financial and administrative control of industry. In the event of subsequent friction in any establishment the agreement provides for the appointment of a committee of two masters and two men to decide what steps are necessary.

WALL STREET BOMB MYSTERY.

REWARD OF 10,000 DOLLARS OFFERED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 19.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., Sept. 21.

New York.—A reward of ten thousand dollars has been offered for information with regard to the Wall Street bomb. The newspapers state that the discovery of the parts of a clock mechanism has convinced the authorities that an enormous bomb was used, while the owner of the wagon, which is believed to have carried the explosive, has been discovered.

EXPLOSION AT GENOA BOURSE.

SIXTEEN ARRESTS MADE SO FAR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 19.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., Sept. 21.

Rome.—The police have made sixteen arrests in connection with the explosion at the Genoa Bourse. Those arrested include six Hungarians, who had revolvers, knives, plenty of money and passports. No damage was done by the explosion except that windows were broken.

BELEAGUERED KUFA GARRISON.

SUPPLIED WITH NECESSARIES BY AEROPLANES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 20.
Recd. 5-30 p.m., Sept. 21.

The garrison of Kufa has been beleaguered for some weeks, but it is inferred that it is satisfactorily supplied with necessaries and ammunition by air, for according to a communiqué regarding Mesopotamia issued by the War Office, the latest aerial reconnaissance ascertained that request was being made only for tobacco and cigarettes. The request was conveyed by a sign painted on a roof.

The truculent Sheikh of Dhari located twenty-five miles north-west of Bagdad with his following and a thousand camels has been subjected to an aerial attack which inflicted considerable casualties.

BOLSHEVIKS IN PERSIA.

DROP FOUR BOMBS ON IMAMZA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 20.
Recd. 5-30 p.m., Sept. 21.

In North-west Persia, Persian Cossacks report that a Bolshevik aeroplane dropped four bombs on Imamza.

NON-COOPERATION IN PRACTICE.

MORE WITHDRAWALS FROM COUNCIL ELECTIONS.

A STUDENT NON-COOPERATOR.

Mr. C. R. Grade has resigned his nominated membership of the Bailhongal Municipality and Bench Magistrateship of the Sampgaon Taluka.

Mr. B. Bhim Rao, High Court Vakil, Bellary and Mr. A. R. Sitaramaiyar, pleader, Periakulam, have withdrawn their candidature for the Madras Legislative Council.

Mr. George Joseph of Madura has completely withdrawn from legal practice and withdrawn his children from school.

Mr. M. S. Sesha Aiyanger, Madura, has withdrawn from candidature to the Legislative Assembly and resigned his membership of the Ramnad District Board

Mr. H. V. Kolhatkar pleader, Jalgon, and Mr. P. G. Joshi, pleader Erandol, have withdrawn candidature for the new Council.

Mr. Shaukat Ali wires:—

Maulvi Mahid Hosain, Vakil, Calcutta and Mr. Kamaloddin Jafray, Vakil, Allahabad have suspended their practice and withdrawn from Council election

Mr. T. Prakasam, Bar-at-Law, has withdrawn his candidature for the Indian Legislative Assembly.

Mr. Noormahomed Kader Shaikh who had announced his candidature for a seat in the new Reformed Councils from Surat and Ahmedabad has in view of the nation's verdict for Non-Co-operation withdrawn his candidature.

Mr. Makandi Lal, Bar-at-Law, Lansdowne, U. P., although he stood against Mr. Gandhi's motion both in the Subjects Committee and in the Congress, yet inasmuch Non-Co-operation has been passed by the majority of the Congress has withdrawn his candidature for the Legislative Council of U. P. for the district of Garhwal, for which he had been a candidate.

Mr. Babu Gobinda has resigned his Sarpanchship of the Matheran Municipality.

IN THANA DISTRICT.

ALL CANDIDATES WITHDRAW.

KALYAN MAGISTRATE RESIGNS

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

KALYAN Sept. 20.

In a public meeting held here yesterday, under the presidentship of Mr. Asnare pleader, of Amraoti, Mr. Waman Gopal Joshi of Amraoti delivered a speech on Non-Co-operation and requested the audience to follow the programme laid down in the resolution of the Special Congress.—

Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta, Mr. C. V. Vaidya, Mr. M. R. Ranade, and Mr. Bapu Saheb Phadke have already withdrawn from the coming elections. Mr. Phadke has also resigned the presidentship of the Honorary Bench of Magistrates Court. It is expected that two other Mahomedan Honorary Magistrates will resign shortly.

The District Branch of the Home Rule League is thinking of arranging a lecturing tour throughout the district for educating the voters not to go to the poll. It is also expected that the candidate for a Maratha seat will also withdraw shortly.

NON-COOPERATION RESOLUTION

REPORT OF SUB-COMMITTEE NEARLY READY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

The report of the Sub-Committee, appointed by the All-India Congress Committee, to draft instructions on the Non-Co-operation Resolution is under print and will be despatched to the members of the All-India Congress Committee shortly. Mr. V. J. Patel has arrived in Bombay this morning and is in Dr. Bhalerkar's Hospital under the treatment of Dr. G. V. Deshmukh. In the meantime the work of the All-India Congress Committee will be carried on with the help of Dr. Sathaye. All communications to the General Secretaries of the Congress should be addressed to Mr. V. J. Patel, General Secretary 123 Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

SUSPENSION OF PRACTICE.

In obedience to the Congress mandate Mr. R. K. L. Nandkeolyar, M.A., Bar-at-Law, has suspended his practice since his return from Calcutta.

STUDENT NON-CO OPERATION.

Syed Mahomed Shere, 2nd year class, Patna Law College, has sent the following letter to the Principal, Law College:—

Sir,—I beg leave to inform in you that I have pledged myself to Non-Co-operation; therefore it is impossible for me to prosecute my studies any further. I hope you will please remove by name from your register.—"Search Light."

GAYA, Sept. 13.

In connection with the Non-Co-operation movement Mr. Md. Yasin, a clerk of the Gaya Collectorate Accountant's office, at present on deputation in connection with the District Census works, resigned his post yesterday. His resignation has not been accepted as yet.—"Search Light."

Mr. Barodaprosanna Pain of the Howrah Bar who stood a candidate for election to the Reformed Council from the Urban and Mahomedan electorates in Howrah withdrew his candidature in view of the Non-Co-operation resolution passed at the Congress.

POSTAL STRIKE: 2ND DAY.

(Continued from previous page.)

ment." This is camouflage or cheap clap-trap. It means there must be no strike where Government are the employers, and such employers regard the demand as "economically unjustifiable", simply because the public are inconvenienced. No public was ever more inconvenienced than when the sweepers struck work. In fact the health of Bombay was seriously menaced. We knew not when plague or cholera would have overtaken us. The question is, is the grievance legitimate? It is foolish to deny the reality of the grievances when Government have not even challenged the evidence of the cost of living placed before the Committee. This fixed the minimum at Rs. 52. The time-scale makes Rs. 52 the maximum income after 21 years of service.

Q.—What is the gain to the men under the time-scale?

A.—Not much. I will prepare tables that will give the public a fair ideas. They must remember that the officials took a time-scale with reluctance. Twice they rejected the proposal as impractical and impossible, with minds thus handicapped it is difficult to devise a time-scale that would prove an adequate remedy. These are the tables. You will perceive that the men on the lowest grade are the best off. Some of them get Rs. 12 over their present emoluments. Others whose promotion had been stopped for many years get a windfall. This makes the average a deceptive figure. No overseer can get Rs. 62 unless he has put in 21 years' service. Only then he will get Rs. 6 over which he gets to-day. Similarly no reader will get Rs. 59 unless he has 21 years' service. No postman will get Rs. 52 unless he has 21 years' service. A glance at the tables will show the difference between Demand and Grant and the benefits accruing from the time-scale.

Q.—Is there anything you would wish to urge?

A.—Yes. I ask for help to feed the hungry. Within a month the wolf will be at their door. I also appeal to all to refrain from breaking the back of the strike. This is ungrateful to men whose honesty and fidelity has been at the service of the public. I would also urge upon Government not to utilise the military or volunteers. I shall appeal to Labour in Parliament if any such attempt is made. I would ask you to publish this appeal from the strikers themselves.

TABLE I.

Demand.	Rent.	Total.	Sanctioned.	Rent.	Total.
Postmen—35—2½	—60 plus 10	equal to 70	27—27—27—1—45 plus 7		equal to 52.
Readers—70	plus 10	equal to 80	52 plus Duty allowance	7	equal to 59.
Overseers—80	plus 15	equal to 95	52 plus Duty allowance	10	equal to 62.
Sub-Inspectors—90	plus 15	equal to 105	Rejected.		

TABLE II.

Present. Pay. Allowances. Total.	Sanctioned. Total. Pay. Rent.	BENEFIT.
4th Grade—18 plus 10 equal to 28.	34 equal to 27 plus 7.	This grade gets Rs. 6 plus 1 rupee for every year over first 3 years.
3rd Grade—20 plus 10 equal to 30.	34 equal to 27 plus 7.	This grade gets Rs. 4 plus 1 rupee for every year over first 3 years.
2nd Grade—25 plus 10 equal to 35.	34 equal to 27 plus 7. 35 4th year. 36 5th year. 37 6th year. 38 7th year. 39 8th year. 40 9th year. 41 10th year. 42 11th year. 43 12th year. 44 13th year. 45 14th year. 46 15th year. 47 16th year. 48 17th year. 49 18th year. 50 19th year. 51 20th year. 52 21st year.	This grade has to have 4 years' service before it can get present Rs. 35. Then 1 rupee per every year over 4 years.
1st Grade—30 plus 12 equal to 42.		This grade requires 11 years' service before he can get his present income of Rs. 42. Then one rupee for every year over 11 years.
Readers—35 plus 14 equal to 49.	59 equal to 52 plus 7 Duty.	The only benefit to the Reader is the Duty allowance. He must have put in 11 years' service to get his present 49. He will reach 59 only at the end of 21 years.
Overseers—40 plus 16 equal to 56.	62 equal to 52 plus 10 Duty.	The Overseer must have put in 15 years' service before he can get his present Rs. 56. He will get Rs. 62 only at the end of 21 years' service.

STRIKERS' APPEAL.

The Postmen, Readers, Overseers, Packers, Mail-runners, Boy messengers and Telegraph messengers working under the Postal and Telegraph Departments in the City of Bombay and Bandra, at present on strike, hereby appeal to their brethren, working on similar duties in other towns and cities of India, as well as to the Postal clerks and other Postal employees and also to all volunteer organisations in this city and elsewhere not to do anything which may directly or indirectly result in the breaking of their strike. The men have gone on strike not owing to any caprice nor without previously exhausting all constitutional ways and methods, such as representations, deputations, telegrams, etc., adopted through their respective Unions. They have been compelled to resort to the weapon of strike when all other remedies were exhausted and the authorities turned a deaf ear to their reasonable and legitimate grievances. The cost of living has enormously increased in this city and the men find it impossible to make both ends meet and feed, house, clothe their family and educate their children on the pay and prospects given to them at present by the Postal and Telegraph Departments. The men hope that this appeal of theirs will not fall on deaf ears.

POSTAL NOTICE.

The postmen and menials of the Bombay General Post Office and its Town Sub-Offices including Bandra have struck work. Though every endeavour is being made to deliver it is unfortunately impossible to from temporary inconve- registered letters will a.m. and 4-30 p.m. except on Sundays and P. O. Holidays at the Fort Delivery Centres, and between 9 a.m. and 11 a.m. and 3 p.m. at the Town Sub-Office Delivery Centres which are being opened. A list showing the localities served by each Centre will be available at the G. P. O. and Town Sub-Offices.

3. Delivery of registered and insured articles and payment of money orders will be made at the delivery post offices on proper identification. Intimations of arrival of such articles will be issued for delivery to the addressees through the respective delivery centres.

4. The hours of business at the counters of all the post offices have been temporarily curtailed and fixed from 11-30 a.m. to 3-30 p.m.

5. Parcel, Post and Insurance Service to and from Bombay G. P. O. and its Town Sub-Offices including Bandra has been temporarily suspended as in addition to the postmen, the menial staff working at the different post offices have also struck work. The public are advised to send their parcels by railway. Parcels for the United Kingdom, Europe and other foreign countries will, however, be accepted only at the G. P. O.

6. The public are also advised to write to persons from whom they expect letters that the address should be clear and complete and as far as possible in English and that the name of the Post Office of delivery in Bombay must be added, as otherwise letters are liable to be returned undelivered.

7. As letter box peons have also struck work, the public are requested not to use any of the outside street letter boxes during the period of the strike, but post their correspondence in the letter boxes attached to different post offices.

8. Telegraph peons of the Post and Telegraph Combined Offices having also struck work, the delivery of telegrams will only be made at the counter of the office where enquiries should be made.

9. Registered letters and parcels remaining undelivered and money orders remaining unpaid for 8 days will be returned to the office of posting or issue.

10. Temporary clerks are required for the Post Office or delivery work on payment of Rs. 3 a day. Applications should be personally brought to the undersigned between 9 a.m. and 10 a.m. at the Bombay G. P. O.

11. The Postmaster-General will be much obliged if the public will kindly co-operate with and help the Post Office to decide over this difficulty which, it is hoped, will not last long.

DELIVERY CENTRES.

For the convenience of the residents and firms in the Fort the Post Office has opened 10 delivery centres at the following places. These delivery centres will serve the localities named below. The public are invited to call at those centres to obtain delivery of their letters between the hours of 10-30 a.m. and 4-30 p.m.

N. W. VAUGHAN,
Presidency Postmaster.

Bombay, General Post Office,
Dated 20th September, 1920.

1. Apollo Bunder, Post Office.	Apollo Bunder, Colaba Causeway, Forbes Street, Ropewalk Lane, Military Square Lane.
2. Secretariat Post Office.	Wodehouse Road, Band Stand, Mayo Road, Secretariat Road, Esplanade Road.
3. Church Gate St. Post Office.	Telegraph Office, Hornby Road, Church-Gate Street to Empire Building, Waudby Road, Marzban Road, Bastion Road, Church-Gate Street, Wallace Street, B. B. & C. I. Office.
4. Apollo Street Post Office.	Apollo Street, Meadows Street, Hamam Street, Tamarind Lane, Bruce Lane, Government Dock Yard.
5. Crawford Market Post Office.	Crawford Market, Sitaram Building, Police Commissioner's Office, Gokuldas Tejpal Hospital, St. Xavier's School, Paltan Road, School of Arts.
6. General Post Office.	Modikhana, Fort Street, St. George's Hospital, Victoria Terminus, Alexandra Docks, Bombay Municipality, Cruickshank Road, Marine Lines from No. 4 to Marine Lines War Hospital, Frere Road from Fort Market to Alexandra Dock.
9. Cawasji Patel Street.	Borah Bazar, Cawasji Patel Street, Parsi Bazar Street, Old Police Court Lane, Raghunath Dadaji Street, Gunbow Street, Shapurshett's Chakla
10. Frere Road,	Mint Road, Ballard Road, Karwar Street, New Modikhana, Pathar Bunder, Nicol Road.

POST AND TELEGRAPH PEONS ON STRIKE.

Photo by Mr. E. C. Jolly.

Holding a Meeting on the Esplanade Maidan, Bombay.

TELEGRAPH STRIKE.

Along with the Postmen in the city the telegraph sepoys have also struck work, and yesterday some 156 boys from the latter department struck work in addition to the 350 men.

HISTORY OF TELEGRAPH STRIKE.

It has been stated that the telegraph men had given no notice and that they had no substantial grievances, and it may be interesting in this instance to give the whole history of the movement. At the very outset it may be stated that the men had no revision of their pay since the year 1908—twelve years. At the time of the last strike an increase of Rs. 2 was given, but nobody benefited by it, as it was taken away shortly afterwards, for one reason or another; it was found out by the authorities that it was all a mistake. The men have been given Rs. 4 as house rent and another Rs. 6 as war allowance. Some eighteen months ago a representation was made to the telegraph authorities for certain increases in the pay and for the time-scale to be made applicable to the telegraph men, similar to that of the postmen. To this the authorities have turned a deaf ear, and no reply has yet been received. Since then representations have been made from time to time and to all of these there has been no reply. Some time ago the authorities created a new cadre of Munshi clerks, and the telegraph men transferred there actually get less pay than what they were getting as telegraph messengers. In fact, each of them gets Rs. 7 less pay than he was getting as a messenger, and when representations were made in this respect the men were told that the authorities could not interfere in the matter.

COMMON CAUSE WITH POSTMEN.

The men wished to go on strike long ago but they were waiting to see the result of the deliberations of the Postal Committee, and also because the Government had notified that the concessions to the Telegraph department would be announced later. Two urgent telegrams were sent to Government, but nothing has been received in reply. When Mr. Clarke came to Bombay last time, a letter was sent to him saying that the men wanted to wait in a deputation, but Mr. Clarke was courteous enough not to give even a reply, and this treatment has been very exasperating to them. The men thereupon decided to make a common cause, when they saw the result of the revision in the case of the postmen, and either to lose or win the battle together. No ultimatum was given as in the case of the post office men, but they had before them the example of the treatment given to their comrades.

AVERAGE INCOME RS. 27 P. M.!

The public will be surprised that the actual pay the telegraph sepoys get is only Rs. 7-8. At present they get Rs. 7-8 pay, Rs. 4 House allowance and Rs. 6 as war allowance, all told Rs. 17-8. Besides this they get 5 pies (cyclists) and 7 pies (foot messengers) for delivering each telegraph message. Roughly their total income may be put down at Rs. 27 on an average. About pension these men state that they cannot remember any man having taken pension, as after 15 years' hard work (cycling) they generally die and do not live to enjoy a pension.

THE MEN'S DEMANDS.

The men now demand Rs. 30 rising by annual increments of Rs. 2 to Rs. 50 plus Rs. 10 house rent. This is for the sepoys. Munshi clerks and Havaldars want Rs. 60 to 66 plus Rs. 12 house rent. They demand that their service should be counted as superior service for the purposes of leave and pension, just as in the case of postmen. They also demand that they should not be made to work as cycle sepoys for more than eight years during the entire period of their service and not more than one year at a time; one year's period should also intervene between any two periods of cycle duties. This demand is advanced on account of the terrible strain which constant cycling entails on the men; they state that they have to cycle eight miles at a stretch in all weathers. The Telegraph Department maintains a number of temporary hands, who are kept at the sweet will of the officials. The men now demand that there should be a special staff of probationers, and when their services are not required they should be given a subsistence allowance of Rs. 12 plus Rs. 7 house rent and men after serving for two years should be made permanent. These demands are found necessary for the reason that a large number of men after serving for 4 to 5 years still find themselves temporary sepoys, and may be thrown out of their jobs. Another demand of the men is that the staff should be increased, to keep pace with the increased volume of business. Their work is extremely hard and after 10 or 15 years a man gets useless for more service. The men are determined to stand by their demands, and stand out until they are granted. They complain that they are fined heavily on the least pretext, and sometimes such heavy fines as Rs. 15 are imposed on men whose total emoluments do not exceed Rs. 27 and whose actual pay is Rs. 7-8. This bears very harshly on the men who have at the very best of times to make a hand-to-mouth living. Since the men have organised themselves into a Union the officials have begun harassing them, and fines have become too common. These are the men's demands.

TELEGRAPH MESSENGERS AND LINEMEN.

REVISED SCALE OF PAY.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Sept. 21.

An extroordinary Gazette published on 20th September contains the Government of India's orders regarding pay and allowances of fixed pay Telegraph messengers. The scale is generally in agreement with the recommendations of the Telegraph Committee. The order affects the Bombay circle, Central Circle, Bihar and Orissa Circle, United Provinces Circle, Bengal and Assam Circle, Burma Circle, Madras Circle and Punjab and N.W.P. Circle.

Another Extraordinary Gazette published also on the 20th contains the Government of India's sanction of the revised scale of pay for the linemen of the Telegraph engineering branch with effect from 1st December 1919. In Burma and the Northern Circle except that portion which is in the United Provinces, the new scale is Rs. 22½—32 and elsewhere Rs. 18½—28. Initial pay of each lineman already in service on the new scale applicable to him will be fixed at the amount arrived at by increasing the sum of his existing pay, war allowance and grain compensation allowance by 13.5 per cent. and rounding off the resultant fraction of a rupee to a complete rupee. Thus a lineman who is in receipt of a pay of Rs. 17 plus a war allowance of Rs. 3 and a grain compensation allowance of Rs. 1.8 will start on new scale on a pay of Rs. 25. From the arrears of pay which will become due under this order an advance of one month's pay sanctioned under the orders passed by the Government of India in the Commerce Department on 31st May 1920 should first be deducted and the balance due to linemen should be paid in two instalments, first as soon as the sum due has been ascertained the second two months later. With the introduction of revised scales of pay shown above war and grain compensation allowances hitherto drawn by the staff will be discontinued with effect from 1st December 1919.

POSTAL HALF-HOLIDAY ON SATURDAYS.

OPINIONS OF PUBLIC BODIES SOLICITED.

The Postmaster General has addressed the following letter to the principle public bodies in Bombay with a view to ascertain their opinion on the proposal to give postal employees in Bombay a relaxation of duties on Saturday by closing work at 2 p.m.

Sir,—I have the honour to put before you a proposal to give the Postal employees in Bombay a relaxation of duties as is given to other departments of Government, Banks, Firms and other Institutions on Saturdays by closing counter work of the Post Office at 2 p.m. and having no delivery of money orders, registered and insured letters and parcels and V.P.P. after that hour. The delivery of unregistered correspondence, despatch of mails and the sale of stamps will remain unchanged.

2. I have reason to believe that the hours of business of the Post Office could be curtailed to this extent without causing inconvenience to the Public since most establishments close at 2 p.m.

3. This question of relaxation on Saturdays has been represented to me by the Staff and I trust that you will view the matter with sympathetic consideration and that you will kindly let me whether you agree.

HIGHER OFFICERS OF P. O.

DEPUTATION TO COMMERCE MEMBER

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 20.

The Hon. Sir George Barnes, Member for Commerce, having consented to receive a deputation of higher officers of the Post Office in connection with the memorials submitted by them regarding their pay and prospects, the following officers have proceeded to Simla to meet the Hon. Member:—Messrs. R. W. Hanson (Deputy Director-General), M. Lahiri, (Deputy Postmaster-General R.M.S.), S. R. Kothawala (Bombay), B. Bhattacharji (Bengal and Assam), A. K. Mukherjee (Bihar and Orissa), M. Sabihuddin (C. P.), G. N. Naidu (Madras), G. D. Fanshawe (Punjab), T. J. Dainrith (United Provinces), P. N. Mukherji (P. A. to Director-General.).

SIMLA COMMUNIQUE.

"NO JUSTIFICATION FOR EXTREME STEP."

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Sept. 21.

A press communique says:—

Information has been received from Bombay that the Postmen, Postal packers, Postal menials and Telegraph peons of Bombay City struck work on the morning of the 20th September, as they are not satisfied with the new rates of pay which have recently been sanctioned. The postmen in a letter received from Mr. Baptista with the new scale of pay but no formal notice of their intention to start the strike has been received at any rate by the Director-General Posts and Telegraphs and all the postmen who have struck work have rendered themselves liable to the penalty provided by Section 50 of the Indian Post Office Act, 1898. Similarly no notice has been received from the Telegraph peons. The reasons advanced by the postmen for their dissatisfaction are that the new rates of pay and house allowances sanctioned for them do not constitute a living wage in Bombay City for men of the class from which they are drawn. In the circumstances it appears desirable to give figures to show to what extent the pay and allowances of postmen in Bombay City have been improved since the war began. On the 1st April 1914, the postmen (including probationers) in Bombay City were on grades of pay ranging from Rs. 12 to Rs. 25 a month and no house allowances were drawn. During the war the pay of postmen was increased from time to time and war and house allowances were added. On the recommendation of the Postal Committee (whose proposals with regard to the Bombay staff have been accepted in full) a time scale of pay has now been substituted for the former graded system the introduction of this time scale being in itself a considerable concession. The postmen in Bombay City have now been placed on a scale of pay as Rs. 27 plus 1 plus 45 per month and the rate of house allowance was also been raised to Rs. 7 per month. These revised rates of pay which were announced on the 30th July last have been sanctioned with effect from the 1st December, 1919, and as a further concession the Government of India accepted the Committee's recommendation that in bringing the men on to the new scale of pay all past permanent service should be allowed to count for increments on the new scale. The average pay of postmen on the new scale of pay is Rs. 36 a month and their average emoluments (i.e., pay plus house rent allowance) are Rs. 43 a month as mentioned above. Their average pay in April, 1914, was only Rs. 17.5 per mensem and it will be seen that the postmen now earn on an average 146 per cent. more than they earned before the war. The minimum pay of a postman is now Rs. 27 plus Rs. 7 or Rs. 34 a month which is nearly 200 per cent. in excess of the pay of a probationer in 1914. Similarly their maximum pay has been raised from Rs. 25 in April, 1914, to Rs. 45 plus Rs. 7 or Rs. 52, that is an increase of more than 100 per cent. The growth of the emoluments of postmen in Bombay City is clearly shown in the table below. Date, average pay, house rent, total allowance:—1st April 1914, 17. 5: 1918 1st April, 23. 6, 4: 27, 6. 1st April 1919, 24-4, 4: 28-4; 1st March 1920, 28-5, 4: 32-5; 1st September 1920, 36, 7: 43.

Their increases of pay more than compensate the postmen for the increase in the cost of living in Bombay and the Government have dealt generously with the postmen of Bombay City. This also applies to the inferior servants of the Post Office. The minimum pay of this class of servant was Rs. 12 a month before the war. It is now Rs. 20 and in addition they draw a house rent allowance of Rs. 7 a month.

NO REPRESENTATION FROM TELEGRAPH PEONS.

The Director has received no representations from the Telegraph peons in Bombay City and is not aware of the reason why they have struck work. These men are remunerated by fees for messages delivred and the Postal Enquiry Committee reported that their earnings range from a minimum of Rs. 33 to a maximum of Rs. 47-48 a month and that on an average their earnings amount to Rs. 41-8-0 a month. These earnings are liberal for the class of work which the Telegraph messengers have to perform and there is no intention of enhancing the delivery fees, but the rates of subsistence allowance have been enhacing the delivery fees but the rates of subsistence allowance have been revised and concessions are being granted in respect of leave allowances. The Director-General much regrets that the inconvenience to which the public in Bombay City will be put by this strike but it will be seen that the postmen and other servants of the Post Office and Telegraph Department who have struck work have been treated with generosity in the matter of pay and that they have no justification for the extreme step which they have taken. The Director-General feels bound to resist the strike by all means within his power and he is confident that he will have the support of the public in any measures which may be considered necessary.

The Railway Board have sanctioned detailed survey being carried out by the agency of the G. I. P. Railway for the extension of the Dhond-Baramati Railway on two feet six inches gauge from Baramati to Malegaon and thence to Pandharn—a total distance of about seven miles. The survey will be known as the Baramati-Malegaon-Pandharn Railway survey.

IMPERIAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

THIRD DAY'S IMPRESSIONS.

STORY OF A MANIFESTO.

(BY A VISITOR.)

SIMLA, Sept. 2.

The third day's meeting of the Council was a poor show, the proceedings lasting but two hours. Before I narrate what happened that day, I might be permitted to chronicle what in public interest I feel I ought to disclose. I refer of course to the anti-non-cooperation manifesto issued by thirteen of our so-called representatives in the Imperial Council. It was common knowledge that long before he left for Simla, Mr. Banerjea wanted to respond to the Viceroy's call by declaring himself against this "most foolish of all foolish schemes." But he postponed his action till his arrival here, only because he wanted to consult some of his trusted colleagues. The news of the Willoughby murder, however, reached Simla almost along with this leader of the "saner section of Indian politics", and gave a fillip to his movement with the result that the very next day we witnessed the spectacle of this old Congressman running up hill and down dale in search of his confederates who would affix their signatures to a document which was as ill-conceived as it was cryptic. The first he could get hold of was the Raja Saheb of Mahmudabad and he readily fell in with his proposal. Next was his patron, the Maharaja of Cossimbazaar, at his residence in "Shantikuti"; surely there could have been no difficulty in getting his support, because his views, if he has any, are nothing but a reflection of those of the Editor of his paper. But he dared not ask Mr. K. V. Rangaswami Iyengar of Madras who was also at the same residence, because he is a confirmed "Nationalist"! Being a faithful disciple, Dr. Sarbadhikari, as might have been expected, followed his leader; but what to say of Mr. Sastri who is endowed with a disposition to please all? I hear he hesitated a good deal and put his signature only on compulsion being brought to bear upon him—a decision which, an hon. member was heard to say, he afterwards repented. About the other luminaries who adorn the list I have nothing to say except to point out that Mr. Banerjea in his desire to get support to the movement made no discrimination between a friend and foe. This fact is illustrated by the adhesion to his rank of an apostate who has never made any secret of his attitude in season and out of season. But nothing is more deplorable than the "change of front" of Mr. Sinha who is considered to be a Congressman with progressive ideas. Well, he might differ from the Congress in regard to this question of non-cooperation as many others do; but certainly the morning after the Kheri outrage was the time for explaining your position in the dizzy heights of Simla, and that at a time when thousands of your countrymen are gathering at Calcutta to discuss and decide on this burning topic of the day.

Attempt to Coax Mr. Patel.

But what was even more dramatic was the attempt on the part of Mr. Banerjea to coax the Hon. Messrs. Patel and Chanda who were living in the same hotel as himself. Knowing that they were hard nuts to crack, Mr. Banerjea safely shoved the responsibility for it on the innocent shoulders of the Raja Saheb who, I understand, first went to Mr. Patel and after presenting the document began to explain in English with a rapidity and lucidity which only those who have heard him speak and talk can easily understand. The sharp brain of Mr. Patel did not require all this explanation, and he forthwith burst out in Urdu, meaning: "Well, Raja Saheb; I know what you mean. You want my signature to this manifesto. It says that you do not approve of the principle of non-cooperation. But I approve of it, and so I can't be a party to it." Vanquished and crest-fallen, he turned his attention towards Mr. Chanda who, long before any explanation, decided upon his course of action by a glance at the signatories, and told, it is stated, rather bluntly, "I cannot sign this, whatever it may contain, so long as it is associated with the name of Sir Umar Hayat Khan." These side-lights will throw a flood of light on the mentality of the signatories and those who refused to subscribe to it.

Mr. Bannerjea's Feat.

The Kheri outrage formed a fitting prelude to the proceedings of the day, and the Viceroy expressed his horror and detestation at the murder in a neat little speech delivered quite *ex tempore*. On the other hand, the feelings of the members were given expression to by their permanent spokesman who was the author of that ill-timed manifesto referred to above. He stood up with a manuscript speech in hand—a speech in the preparation of which I have reasons to believe he spent more than two hours at a certain well-known place the previous evening. Mr. Banerjea, the remarkable feats of whose admirable memory I had occasion to witness many times, did not even look at this ready-made speech, but went on from beginning to end in a manner worthy of the "Indian Demosthenes." We expected from the gallery that this orator would be followed by some of the Extremist members who would join in the denunciation of the crime, but neither Mr. Patel nor Khaparde was to be seen, for both of them had left for the Calcutta Congress. Chanda or Mr. Iyengar might have done the need, but while the former was prevented by the doctor who had passed an injunction order restraining him from speaking, the latter, on account of natural defects in his ears, is rendered a mere figure-head, and further he had not that advantage of a twenty hours' notice which Mr. Banerjea enjoyed.

Three Bills in Three Minutes.

"Since this Bill was introduced, I have received no amendments of any kind, and I therefore move that it be passed"—said the Home Member thrice in respect of three separate bills which were all passed without any discussion. For the same reasons some more bills were placed on the Statute Book, and it looked really strange that legislative measures of very important nature were agreed to without a word of disapproval or of approval being uttered by non-official members. None can assert that all these enactments were flawless; and my experience of this Council leads me to think that if only Mr. Sarma had not been shunted on to the other side, there would have been endless number of amendments revealing what Mr. Sastri would call "capital defects" of these measures. But as it was, there were so many as four bills passed in no less than three minutes—a record which even Lord Ronaldshay could not have dreamt of on his auspicious Tuesday.

The Coinage Bill.

The Finance Member, however, created some zest to an otherwise dullest day by introducing the Coinage Bill intended to give effect to the legal tender ratio as recommended by the Currency Committee. As usual, he had his typed speech on the table, but he scarcely looked at it more than three or four times when he wanted to brush up his memory. His manner of delivery is excellent, bold and straight. A financial discussion without Mr. Sarma is something like the play of "Hamlet" without the Prince. That was the impression which one could gather in the course of the debate which the Revenue Member was watching very attentively. Mr. Tata who had given notice of an amendment for postponing the introduction of the Bill till the next Council, was arranging his papers when, like a bolt from the blue, the Viceroy startled the non-officials by virtually ruling it out of order as it was a "direct negative to the substantive motion." Sir Fazulbhoy's successor, however, persisted in having his say, come what might. His appearance reminded me of a photo of Lenin or Trotsky (I forget exactly whose) and what seemed to terrify me most was his serpent-like whiskers. Though very inaudible, his speech faithfully represented the Indian point of view with a courage born of injured feeling; and after quoting Mr. Dalal's minority report, he forecasted that if the persistent policy is persisted in, the country will be thrown on the verge of starvation. Representatives of the Bengal and Bombay Chambers of Commerce who had their own axes to grind, presented the other side of the shield, with the result that Mr. Hailey's substantive motion was carried.

Mr. Banerjea's knowledge of currency questions could be gathered by his discreet silence in the debate. But he suddenly burst upon the Council with a torrent of congratulation on the Commander-in-Chief for having decided to get the Territorial Force Bill being referred to a Select Committee, which, to him meant, to have it passed during this session. Not satisfied with this performance, he wanted that the Mahomedan community of southern India should be represented in the person of Mr. Asad Ali Khan. His Excellency readily assented to the suggestion, but my knowledge of the working of Select Committees is enough to assert that this addition has, instead of strengthening the Indian element, only weakened it.

MR. R. K. SIDHWA WITHDRAWS CANDIDATURE.

LOYALTY TO CONGRESS RESOLUTION

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, Sept. 21.

Mr. R. K. Sidhwa, Vice-President, All-India Home Rule League withdrawing his candidature from the Bombay Council writes to the press:

"I voted against Mr. Gandhi's resolution because his programme does not contain the establishment of any organisation. Remember our Home Rule movement in 1917 and how successful it proved because we had a full organisation with us. My second reason for opposing is that we have not given final notice to the British Cabinet and the third is that although no provision has been made in the new Act to hold Indian life and honour sacred in times of crisis like that of last year, we have secured a weapon to fight our case. Imagine the moral effect produced in the country by Lord Chelmsford's decision on Mr. Sastri's resolution on the Punjab affairs in the Council last week. Could such a service have been rendered by remaining outside the Council. However, as a loyal Congressmen it would be disloyal to violate the decision of the nation and enter the Council, and I have accordingly withdrawn my candidature."

NON-CO-OPERATION IN KARNATAK.

ENERGETIC PROPAGANDA WORK.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

BELGAUM, Sept. 21.

Sriyut Gangadharrao Deshpande and Mr. Wagle on their return from Calcutta are in right earnest carrying on the propaganda of the Congress Non-Cooperation programme in Karnatak. They addressed mass meetings in Dharwar, Hubli, Gadag and Shiggaon delivering more than a dozen lectures. They consulted local opinion and their experience is that the Congress has a hold upon the masses in a way even Congress leaders themselves perhaps are not fully aware of. The people here are ready to respond to the call of the Congress enthusiastically.

Mr. Harguppirao, a rising pleader, has suspended his practice and resigned the secretaryship of the Bar Association and Bar library.

KHILAFAT DELEGATION'S WORK.

VISIT TO THE POPE.

NEED FOR WORKERS.

MR. MAHOMED ALI'S LETTER.

We print below a letter of Mr. Mahomed Ali to Mr. Shaukat Ali:—

Hotel Wagram,
Paris.
August 5th 1920.

My dear Shaukat,

I have got to give you this week the account of a whole fortnight instead of only a week as hitherto, because in travelling from Rome to Territetin Switzerland and thence to Geneva and back again to Territet to return to Paris, I missed one mail, and it has been a fairly crowded fortnight.

There was the question of an audience with the Pope from whom it was essential to get an expression of opinion acknowledging the Religious Tolerance shown by the Turks and their Government, and an admission that it was not we, the Mussulmans, who desired to create or promote religious antipathies. I had been working off and on for some months for securing Catholic support in France for an audience of the Pope and did not like to leave that work unfinished. Nevertheless, I must confess I did not expect that my visit to Italy would be quite so important or successful as it turned out to be. Ghalib Kemaly Beg was the only man I knew there and that too, of course, through correspondence. But when I reached there my heart was gladdened at the sight of so many of our co-religionists, quite a good many of whom spoke English fairly well. I met Egyptians, Tripolitans, Albanians and, of course, Turks. This letter with the Islamic spirit which gives us hope and all of these friends, but it will suffice to know that many of them were very intelligent people and that they were one and all imbued with the Islamic spirit which gives us hope of building up the fabric of the Islamic world again and, with God's assistance, securing the objects for which Islam stands.

TRIPOLITAN WAR—BLESSING IN DISGUISE.

I was impressed a great deal by a Tripolitan who convinced me that the Tripolitan war was a great blessing in disguise since it had awakened our brethren of northern and even central Africa, who now greatly desire that the solidity of Islam should be fully realised, and not remain a mere pious wish and a dream.

Nobody wanted to be aggressive or anti-Christian or anti-European, and all wanted that an opportunity should be secured for peacefully working out the destiny of Islam in every land. No one was tainted with the narrow nationalism that had kept the Muslim people apart, even when they awoke to find that they were being preyed upon by European aggression. Ghalib Kemaly Beg and an Egyptian friend who are trusted by the Italian Government and deservedly exercise considerable influence, arranged for interviews with Count Sforza and Signor Giolitti, while I was working through a former Camerier of the Pope, Count Moroni, for the private audience at the Vatican.

I think I told you in my last letter that I called on Monsigneur Samper, the Major-domo of the Pope on Friday in the forenoon and explained to him the object of my visit. He told me, after he had heard me, that the matter concerned the Secretary of State more than himself, and he sent me with all the papers to Monsigneur Tedeschini who was acting as the *locum tenens* of Cardinal Gaspari, the Secretary of State. This was a very intelligent, handsome and elegant dignitary and was greatly interested in the mission of peace and reconciliation on which we have come to Rome. But, as it happened, Cardinal Gaspari had returned from Tivoli, a much cooler place to which many of these people go in the summer months when it is too hot in Rome. The Pope alone is a prisoner at the Vatican, for he will not go anywhere outside the small area in which he has temporal power still left to him. Monsigneur Tedeschini asked me if I would not like to meet the Cardinal himself and I readily assented. So we marched on to the Cardinal's own rooms and were received by him as soon as Monsigneur Tedeschini came himself with the papers. I must reserve for another occasion a description of the mediaeval uniform of the Swiss Guard of the Pope and their mediaeval staves, the Guard of Noblemen, the Cameriers and other Functionaries and Attendants also of the stateliness of the rooms and the appointments befitting the regal state in which the Pope lives even to-day.

CARDINAL GASPARI.

Cardinal Gaspari received us with great courtesy at the door of his room and seated me beside himself, while a Turkish gentleman, Mohamed Hilmi Bey who had recently come from Constantinople and knew both English and French, interpreted for me. We talked together for about an hour at the end of which he had realised the gravity of the situation in the East and the necessity of the Pope's expression of opinion on the general question of Islam and Christianity and their present relationship with each other. But he began to wonder how the British Government would look upon our being received in private audience by the Pope. However, I explained to him that the question that had brought us to Europe was a religious one, that the object of our visit was perfectly peaceful, that Passport had been given to us for France, Italy and America, to place our case before the peoples and Governments of the Allied and Associated Powers, as well as the British Nation and Government, because the Turkish Settlement was a matter in which England only was not concerned and which England only could not decide, that England had not objected to our work in France, nor had had any reason to object, that the French Government did not feel it was offending the British Government in receiving us and that had already heard us, that the Italian Government was not in the least likely to have similar apprehensions and that, in any case, when secular governments considered our work for Islam and the Khilafat perfectly natural and justifiable, nobody could take exception to our coming to the Head of a large Christian [illegible] to whom we desired to give an assurance of peace and of reconciliation and from whom we desired to secure a similar assurance. Then came the question of the probable date of our departure and the impossibility of securing an audience on the following [illegible] which was a festival in which the Pope participated, or on the day after which was a Sunday. As I was anxious, if possible, to be present in Paris on the 27th when the final vote of the Turks about accepting or rejecting the Treaty was to be given. I was rather sorry that the audience could not be arranged earlier; but finally decided to stay on if I could secure it soon after the 25th.

VISIT TO ARCHBISHOP OF JERUSALEM.

The letters of introduction which I had brought myself had already been sent both to Count Maroni, a friend of Count De Maupas Juglart, Camerier of the Pope, who had given both the letters and to Monsigneur Samper, the Major-domo. But unfortunately, on account of the wretched postal and telegraphic arrangements, the letter which Count De Maupas had posted himself to his friend Count Moroni, which explained at great length the characte. of the Delegation and its mission, had not arrived, as I learned when I saw Count Moroni that afternoon. Nevertheless it came a day or so later and was sent on immediately to the Vatican. In the meantime I went to see Cardinal Camassai—formerly Archbishop of Jerusalem. He lives in the College of the Dominican Order. He is a fine old man, and I was greatly impressed by his piety and goodness. He could understand English so that an Interpreter was not necessary. He acknowledged the religious tolerance shown by the Turks in Palestine and was not satisfied with the arrangements now contemplated by the Mandatory Power in Palestine. I was with him for over an hour and he promised to speak at the Vatican about the audience with the Pope. It was not, however, until the 26th that I began to entertain hopes of being able to secure an audience, and I assured Count Moroni, who went several times to the Vatican to arrange for the audience, that I would not mind in the least if his Holiness referred the matter to the British Mission and ascertained the wishes of the British Government. On Tuesday, the 27th, however, I was told that the matter had been referred at last to His Holiness, who intended to decide the matter himself by the evening without reference to the British authorities, and, finally, at dinner time Count Moroni arrived with the Countess and brought the invitation from Monsigneur Samper for myself and Hayat for 11-30 the next day. Count Moroni is 75 years old, and has heart trouble; but he did not show his age at all, and looked more like 60 to 65, though the Countess, who is, I believe, younger, looked very old, and I was sorry to put them to so much trouble on our account. They came to see us three or four times, but were very happy when the audience was at last arranged.

TO THE VATICAN.

On the morning of Wednesday, the 28th, we got ready to go to the Vatican; but, as we were going, we found that we had to dress at that hour in evening clothes, such being the ceremonial dress in which people are seen by his Holiness. It looked horrible, but I managed to look less ridiculous, though, perhaps, not less bizarre, by throwing over the evening clothes the Aba which was so kindly given to me by Pir Ibrahim Sahib of Bagdad on my departure from India, and which, as you remember, was received just before the ship left Bombay harbour.

I pass over a description of the rooms through which we passed and the various guards and other functionaries that we found on duty. When I reached the Ante-Chamber next to the Throne Room I ascertained from the Monsigneur in attendance if there was any particular ceremony to which I was expected to conform and, on finding that the usual thing was for the visitors to kneel before his Holiness, I explained that this we could not do as Mussulmans, for we reserved that for Allah alone. This satisfied the Monsigneur, who asked us in that case merely to salute the Pope in our own way three times, which we did according to our own etiquette of Mujra.

POPE'S CORDIAL WELCOME.

I am told that his Holiness receives people while sitting on the throne, but in this case the Pope came all the way from his throne to receive us at the door, and while the Monsigneur in attendance knelt, his Holiness said aloud "Welcome: Welcome! Welcome!" with the utmost cordiality and, shaking us by the hand, took us to his throne and would not sit until he had made me sit in a chair quite close to him, placing Hayat on my left and our friend Mohamed Hilmi Bey (our Interpreter) on his own left. I have already wired a very short summary of the interview which I had drawn up very carefully and with great restraint so that the Vatican may have no excuse to object to anything when we cabled it for publication. But in reality the audience was much more emphatic and cordial than our cable is likely to suggest.

It seems that Cardinal Gaspari, who had asked me what Mr. Lloyd George had told us in England, had taken care to repeat to his Holiness what the Prime Minister of England had said about the Powers having deprived the Pope of his Temporal Power. He asked me the same question and I repeated what Mr. Lloyd George had said to us, to which the Pope said that the loss of the Temporal Power of the Papacy was an argument more in our favour than against us, for he realised every day that having been deprived of Temporal Power, there were many things that he could not do in the interests of the Catholic Faith which he would otherwise have done quite reasonably and legitimately. Of course, I could not enter into any controversy with Mr. Lloyd George about the rights and wrongs of a matter which concerned the Christians only, nor was it proper for me to discuss the matter with His Holiness; but in any case, the position of the Khilafat is quite different from that of the Pope, even if the matter is looked at from the Protestant point of view. What we were chiefly concerned with was to explain to him what Islam required of Mussulmans with regard to the Khilafat and the Jazirat-ul-Arab: how our conscience was being outraged by the Treaty forced upon Turkey: how pledges were given to us and subsequently broken; and how little the Mussulmans were responsible for any feelings of religious antipathy that might be created if hostilities were to continue.

I explained the volume and intensity of feeling in India and the East generally with regard to the matter, and then explained the pacific character of Mr. Gandhi, who not only preached, but practised the Sermon on the Mount. His Holiness, when he had heard of the four steps in the programme of cessation of co-operation, and failing success in that, the reservation by the Mussulmans of the right to migrate or declare Holy War, said he hoped we would succeed in gaining our object peacefully; but he acknowledged that it was not we who desired to war on people of other faiths, and he assured us that the Catholic world desired peace with the Islamic world and accepted our own assurance on this head. He mentioned that, only a couple of months ago, he had issued an Encyclical in which he had expressed regret that these Peace Treaties which had recently been signed, although they, perhaps, marked a cessation of hostilities, had completely failed to bring peace to the world. So at the conclusion of the audience I respectfully suggested to His Holiness that an Encyclical might also be issued with regard to the controversy that was provoked by the project of the Turkish Treaty, and indicating the attitude which the Catholics should take up in this connection and he promised that he would give the matter his careful consideration. This was no Temporal sovereign, but he still commands the allegiance of hundreds of millions of people and, at any rate, we do not want any good Christian to be antagonised merely because we stand up for our rights, while those whom Imperialistic greed or desire to exploit the less developed regions and the theosophisticated races of mankind drives on to conquest and annexation, want to make their ambitions more respectable by throwing in a flamboyant garb of religious prejudices over them. I hope this audience is not the end, but the beginning of relations with the Vatican. We are Mussulmans and our trust is in God and in ourselves, but we do not want to have people to whom we are not hostile as our enemies, and we must try to eliminate as much hostility as possible without surrendering any of our rights. I trust it may be possible to get an Encyclical from the Pope, but, even if that is not secured, we could continue the good relations now begun.

INTERVIEW WITH COUNT SFORZA.

And now I come to the interviews with Count Sforza and Signor Giolitti, which took place on Sunday, the 25th July. The interview with Giolitti had been arranged a day or two before this date without my having had to ask for it personally. On Saturday evening two Italian gentlemen came to see me at the Hotel, one a Mr. Fago who has been in touch with Turks and the Italian Official circles; and the other a Senator, Prince Conti, who is connected with over 50 Factories and business concerns and is a man of great influence in the commercial world and also, indirectly, in the political world of Italy. They asked me if I had heard from Count Sforza, whom they had seen on behalf of some of our friends, and who had in their presence asked one of the under-secretaries to communicate to me that he would be glad to see me on the following day. This letter I had not received, but it came, I believe, on the following morning. The two appointments were too close to each other (one at 10-30 and the other at 11) and as I was likely to have a long interview with Count Sforza, we arranged that I should go to the Foreign Office earlier than the time fixed and that Mr. Fago should arrange that I should be

(Continued on next page.)

MR. GANDHI IN BOMBAY.

"MUCH BETTER IN HEALTH."

KHILAFAT DEPUTATION TO ARRIVE ON OCTOBER 3.

Mr. Shaukat Ali writes:—

Molvi Wahidhosain, a well-known Vakil, High Court, Calcutta has withdrawn from Council election and suspended legal practice to do Khilafat work in Bengal.

Mr. Kamaluddin Jafrey, Vakil, Allahabad has given up both Council and practice to work in U. P.

Mahatma Gandhi and Mr. Shaukat Ali returned to Bombay from Bolpur and Calcutta.

The Mahatmaji is much better in health and after a few days' rest in the Ashram will be ready for his tour in U. P, Behar and Bengal.

Mr. Mahamad Ali Maulana Nadvi, Messrs. Abdulkasim and Hazat sailed safely from Brindsi on the 17th and reach Bombay on 3rd October.

Local Khilafat workers are organising work in all provinces and districts. A small Committee has started work in Bombay in right earnest. Detailed instructions will shortly be issued to all Khilafat workers by the Central Committee.

NATIONAL CONGRESS AND NON-CO-OPERATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—With reference to your leading article in to-day's "Chronicle", kindly permit me to make a few observations.

I declined, two months ago, an invitation to contest a constituency in the forthcoming elections, and so I have no personal interest in the Congress resolution on Non-Cooperation one way or another.

The point I wish to raise is this. It has all along been understood that Mr. Gandhi's adhesion to Non-Cooperation did not depend upon a favourable, and would not be affected by an unfavourable, decision of the Congress. And he said at the All-India Congress Committee meeting which followed the Congress that "as he had expressed his opinion in the Press, the Subjects Committee and elsewhere, he would state it again that it was perfectly competent for the minority to continue to be members of the Congress and to be free to act or not to act on the resolution of the Congress according to their convictions and conscience."

In other words, having made the question a matter of conscience for himself, Mr. Gandhi concedes the same right to others. In passing, let me remark that those of the minority who have since accepted the resolution as binding on themselves, do not seem to view the issue in the same light as Mr. Gandhi, so far as the factor of conscience is concerned. Their view seems to be that it is purely a question of method, and that the great thing is that all must hold together. There is much to be said for this view. If everyone made a matter of conscience of every step and gesture, common action for great national ends will be impossible.

The fact, however, remains that the Non-Cooperation resolution was proposed and discussed in the Special Congress on the basis of Mr. Gandhi's principle. I have not seen in the reports of the Congress proceedings anywhere that the question of its binding character on all delegates was specifically raised or insisted upon. On the other hand, Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, on the morrow of the Congress session, declared that he did not regard the resolution as binding on him as a Congressman, and Mr. Gandhi, as observed above, endorsed his opinion.

Out of over 5,000 delegates, only about 2,000 voted for the resolution. Of the rest, about 1,000 voted against it, and the rest stayed away. It is possible that a considerable number stayed away because the resolution of the Congress, it was understood, was only binding on those who voted for it. If they had been told that it was to be binding on all, would so many have absented themselves? Of course, I am assuming that very few of those who were earnest about the adoption of Non-Cooperation by the Congress, were among the absentees.

In these circumstances, it seems to me to be wrong to impute want of loyalty to any Congressman who does not choose to tread the path of Non-Cooperation. Those among the minority who voted against the resolution, but have since decided that, in the interests of the country, they should go back on their votes and cooperate in Non-Cooperation, have done so voluntarily. They are entitled to credit for their public spirit even at the hands of those who may consider it misconceived.—Yours, etc.,

K. NATARAJAN.

Bandra, Sept. 21.

FRACAS BETWEEN SOLDIERS AND MILITARY POLICE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, Sept. 20.

A fracas between soldiers and military police took place at Rink Theatre [illegible] evening due to drink having [illegible] A Sub-Inspector was [illegible] of police went to [illegible] responsible have been handed over to military authorities.

KHILAFAT DELEGATION'S WORK.

(Continued from previous page.)

received by Count Sforza earlier so that I could see Seignor Giolitti at 11. This was done and I saw Count Sforza at about 10 minutes past 10 and was with him till 11-20. He speaks English well enough and it was not necessary to talk through an Interpreter, though I had a Turkish friend with me who had been in England for a number of years and was a great friend of Lord Willingdon. This was the most satisfactory interview that I have yet had, and I urged upon the Count the desirability of Italy's setting the example to other Powers to-day of breaking away from the old policy of securing a "Scientific Frontier" and fortifying her position by securing the gratitude of Oriental people and Mussulmans. Albania was the topic of the day. There had been fighting there and the Albanians had been ablle to free the greater part of the country which had been occupied by Italian troops. Vallona had been the last place for which the Albanians had been struggling, and we had had news that the Albanians had taken even that. The moment was critical. Italy did not like any other Power to secure a footing there, and be a menace to her in the Adriatic. So, while willing to give up even Vallona, Italy was desirous of fortifying an Island and two other points on either side of it. It was in regard to this that I appealed to Count Sforza and asked him whether he could believe that the Albanians, who did not want the Italians there, would tolerate anybody else either. Of course, it may be possible for another Power to thrust herself there; but this could be avoided if Italy assisted Albania to fortify herself against such encroachments, and to her self-interest would be added the force of gratitude to Italy, so that Italy could be doubly secured against the menace that she feared. I do not want to take any credit for anything because, after all, it was the Albanians themselves who were the strongest force and next to them, the Italian people, who were entirely opposed to any aggression on the part of the Government in Allbania or Tripoli or any other place. I have been assured by the Albanians that this interview had great effect and before I left Rome I was assured by Weheeb Pasha, the brother of Essad Pasha of Janina fame (which he had defended along with his brother) that the Italian Government accepted all the demands put forward by him and his people and that our intervention was quite timely.

I have read in the "Times" to-day about the Treaty that was signed between Italy and Albania at Tirana, but I am not sure whether the news is strictly correct as it seems that Italy has reserved to herself the right of fortifying the island and the two points. The "Daily Herald," however, mentions that Italy has given up the right to fortify these places. At any rate the High Commissioner, who was not *persona grata* to the Albanians, has been recalled.

TRIPOLI.

We discussed about Tripoli, and I understand that the Italian Government is anxious to have a thorough settlement with the people in Tripoli, though the Government finds it hard to break off all connection with Tripoli after having declared its annexation. Short of that it seems to be willing to do everything to satisfy the people of Tripoli, and I hope the Government will before long recognise some one chief or head of the Tripolitans with whom to deal formally in the future.

But with regard to the Turkish settlement, Count Sforza realised that it was a religious question, and a question that affected the Muslims all the world over, and he said it was partly on account of the desire to be just to Turkey, and partly with a view to pacify the Mussulmans of Tripoli and Albania that Italy had taken up the attitude for which I had expressed our appreciation. I told him the Mussulmans had lost many virtues before they had lost empire, and had acquired many vices which they must get rid of if they wished to retain any power in the world; but the one virtue that they had not lost was gratitude, and the one vice that they had not yet acquired was ungratefulness. Any Power that would be unjust to Islam to-day must be ready to face Muslim resentment, even though we may be powerless sometimes to express that resentment in an effective manner. Similarly any Power that would befriend Islam to-day may be sure that Mussulmans would do everything in their power to pay her back, not only in goodwill and sympathy, but in every possible practical manner including commercial preference.

Sforza interrupted me here with the remark that it is not so much for commercial advantages that he would work, and that the assurance of peace and goodwill was far more important to the Italian Government.

While we were talking, 11 o'clock struck, and I told the Foreign Minister that I had an apointment at that hour with Signor Giolitti; but he said the Prime Minister would be in his office until 12, and would not mind if I were late; and so we went on talking for another 20 minutes or more. I explained the Indian claims with regard to the Khilafat, the pledges given to us and the consequences likely to ensue if these pledges were broken and our claims not fully satisfied. He was greatly surprised that pledges of such a specific character as we attributed to England had not been better respected, and he hoped that we might yet succeed. Before we left him he told me not to be so pessimistic as he felt sure I knew the English character too well to despair. They are, he said, practical people, and they would never [illegible] to see the growth of dissatisfaction among [illegible] population as that of India.

[illegible] that we had been loyal to [illegible] loyal to none on this [illegible] human could be loyal [illegible], and that when we [illegible] of [illegible] heart or [illegible] with any pleasure in doing so; in fact, our leader Gandhiji desired that none of us should approach this question even in a hostile spirit, and Count Sforza, for his part, of the British Government and as a Ally they were anxious that the British Empire should prosper and enjoy peace.

TO GIOLLITTI'S PALACE.

From the Foreign Office we went to Giolitti's official palace. We found him rather different from the kind of man we expected to see. It was not Giolitti but Sforza who gave the impression of alertness and great intelligence. But we soon realised that Giolitti, although a much quieter looking man, understood the position thoroughly and was perhaps the only man who could carry on the Government of Italy in these difficult times. Our claims with regard to the Khilafat he not only understood, but considered fully justified, and he did not suffer from any confusion of ideas which is at the bottom of suggestions like Mr. Asquith's for the Vaticanisation of the Khalifa. Although our conversation did not last more than half an hour, and naturally half this time was taken up in the interpretation, nothing of any importance was omitted, and we came back with the assurance that we had fully explained our cause to a man of great sagacity and experience who sympathised with our point of view.

I expected to have interviews with one or two other Ministers which Giolitti had suggested, but as I did not hear from him before I left, I told my friends that I would see them on my way back to India through Italy. We might as well catch the boat at Brindisi as at Venice.

SWISS INVITATION.

When I was in Paris I had received for the whole of the Delegation an invitation to a dinner to be given in our honour at Montreux by the Muslim colony in Switzerland, and in view of the fact that at Lausanne the Mussulmans had been doing excellent work in refuting the charges brought against them by Greeks and Armenians, we agreed that we should not refuse such a kind and generous invitation, which would afford us an opportunity of expressing our appreciation also of our brothers' work. But it was really impossible for us to go to Switzerland merely for a dinner or even to meet these fellow workers in our cause; so I had made the acceptance conditional—the condition being that if I could find time I would go to Montreux on my way back from Rome. As I found that the Turkish Treaty was not to be signed on the 27th, and as in any case I was delayed by the Pope at Rome and could not reach Paris by the 27th, I had no excuse for not responding to the Swiss invitation. Moreover there was an International Conference of the Socialist Party at Geneva, which is only a couple of hours journey from Montreux, I decided to kill two birds with one stone. We arrived rather late in the evening, the train being two hours late, and after a bath and a change went to dine at the Villa Victoire, quite close to the Grand Hotel des Alpes where we put up. Our hotel has one of the finest sights on the great Lake Leman or Lake Geneva and our rooms were most beautifully and neatly furnished.

AN EGYPTIAN HOST.

At the Villa we met half a dozen friends. The host was Hossain Shirin, an Egyptian who welcomed us at half past ten at night with a most magnificent young Egyptian in his arms—his son Ismail who is less than a year old and is practically motherless to day. (Such a dear little chap. We have been photographed together). Then there was Essaad Fuad (the son of Marshall Fuad Pasha) who had issued the invitation to us. There was Hossain's brother and another Egyptian, Fuad Selim Bey, a very fine man who had been the Turkish Minister in Switzerland before the present incumbent Reshad Khalis, friend of Damad Ferid Pasha, who has come to sign the Treaty. And then of course there was our dear friend Dr. Bahjat Wahbi, the friend of Ansoo and a magnificent writer. And not to lag behind such kind friends in their welcome a Turkish cook from Kastamouni had prepared a magnificent Turkish dinner, of which both Hayat and myself ate three times as much as was good for us. But we did not forget to remember you when both of us were devouring the dainties served. You can ask Hayat whether or not I have always given your love to every good man that I have met and remembered you at every good meal that I have had.

After dinner we met another half dozen friends, mostly Egyptians, and it was at about 2 o'clock that we retired to bed. We missed Khalil Khalil Bey greatly, but he had gone to St. Moritz with an Egyptian friend who had found the heat at Territet rather oppressive. They sent us a wire regretting their absence.

VISIT TO CHILLON CASTLE.

The next morning we went with Essaad Fuad and Bahjat Wahbi to see the Chillon Castle of which we had read in Byron. It was only half a mile away or even less, and stands practicaly jatting into the Lake, and here we discovered what a terriblle people the Turks are. I bought a few picture postcards of the castle and the lake, just to be able to write home to the kids, and one or two small souvenirs. Naturally we started paying for them, but these Turks are such horrible tyrants that we had to give up the idea of paying in sheer despair, and from that moment onward it was not possible for us to pay for a single thing during all the time that we were at Territet, Montreux and Geneva. Hotel bills, porters, boat tickets, railway tickets, taxis—there was nothing for which we did not try to pay, and yet nothing for which we succeeded in paying. In sheer disgust I gave up the unequal struggle!

On our return from the Castle we were entertained at lunch, at which there were about 16 people, the contingent from Lausanne having come in full force. Contrary to expectations there was some speech making, in Turkish, Arabic, and of course my English. The former Turkish Minister in Switzerland presided, but the speech was made by Fuad Selim Bey in Arabic, practically the whole of which I could understand, and which even Hayat found so pleasant and almost familiar to listen to. I am afraid our [illegible] quite as dry as we could have wished; but there was no despair on any side, only a firm determination to bring about that greatest and most beneficent revolution of all, a revolution in our own lives so as to make them conform more to Islam than they do at present and to rebuild the power and prestige of Islam. After lunch we chatted in small groups for a couple of hours and then went to the Lake to catch the boat to Geneva.

The boat journey takes about an hour longer than the train journey, but naturally it is far more pleasant, though the railway also passes through most pleasant scenes, and for the most part skirts the lake. We passed all the pleasant little places that lie on the edge of the lake, and reached Geneva after 9 o'clock, having had one of the pleasantest meals on the boat on a moonlight night, the moon having been full I think on that night.

From the boat we went straight to the Hotel de l' Angleterre, where the English Labour Party people were stopping. Dr. Wahbi had telephoned to this hotel asking them to reserve accommodation for us, but as it was already full the people there got rooms for us at the next door Hotel Beau Rivage, where Robert Smillie was stopping. However, I met Adamson and Neil McLean and asked them to arrange if possible that I should be given a hearing by the International. This they promised to do, though they were not certain whether they could secure it, as the International had quite a lot to do in the way of settling not only the disputes between the French and the Belgians on the one side and the Germans on the other, but also between the Second International, that is themselves, and the Third International at Moscow, that is the Bolsheviks. It was a forlorn hope, and in spite of great efforts by Adamson and Neil McLean, I have just learned finally that a hearing is not possible. Perhaps if I had stayed on a day or two myself I might have secured it, as I did at the Labour Conference at Scarborough; but I had to rush back to Paris.

A PLEASANT EXPERIENCE.

But before we left Switzerland I had one very pleasant experience which I shall always treasure. Do you remember a letter I had received in the "Comrade" days at Delhi from an Egyptian lady, by the name of Zibah Khatoon, from Cairo, appreciating the constructive work that the "Comrade" had been doing, and wishing there was someone in Egypt to do the same work for our brothers and sisters there? That letter I had always carried in my attaché case, and I was very sorry on finding, after our release, that it was no longer in the attaché case, but that perhaps the police, when they searched our things after our arrest, had carried it away. I had always been anxious to hear more of this good Muslim lady who had written to me this charming letter, not the least charming characteristic of which was the evident shyness of the writer in corresponding with a stranger, even though he was like her a Muslim. I had asked his Highness Mahomed Ali Pasha also about her, but had not been able to find anything, though she is a near cousin.

While going to Geneva by the boat, Essaad Fuad Bey, who accompanied us, mentioned Toussoon Pasha and his wife, which reminded me that Zibah Khatoon was the sister of Prince Toussoon's wife; so I casually asked him if he knew a lady by the name of Zibah Khatoon, and imagine my surprise when he told me eagerly that she was his wife, and had perhaps corresponded with me before her marriage about two years ago. I was delighted, and I found that it was at her urgent request that we had been invited to Switzerland; as it was, she was not feeling well and could not stand the heat at Territet and had therefore gone up to a place called Caux, which could be reached by hydraulic lift sort of a railway and another railway worked by cog-wheels, in about a quarter of an hour. So Essaad telephoned from Geneva to Territet saying that we would come straight from Geneva to Caux and have tea with the Princess. This we did, and had the most enjoyable quarter of an hour that we passed in this most enjoyable sojourn of ours in Switzerland. She is a dear lady—very simple and quiet and a thorough Moslemah. I have got two photographs of hers, one for mother and you, and one for Amy and myself, and I am going to send her, at her request and her dear husband's, (a fine big fellow), two copies of the Holy Quran, translated by my namesake.

On our return from Caux, we met our friends again and after several pleasant conversations with some animated groups, went to Montreu, only about a mile away, to catch the Orient Express, in which berths had been booked and tickets taken for us by our hosts, of course at their own expense! Even the telegrams to India and London about our visit to the Vatican had been paid for by them!

At the station we found that the train was an hour late, which delighted us greatly, as it gave us more time to be together and it was with very tearful eyes that we bid goodbye to so many and such good Mussulmans that we had met in Switzerland.

Rome was unpleasantly hot, but the warmth of our reception by more than a dozen brothers in Faith had exceeded the heat of Rome, and made it not only bearable, but most pleasant. Here too we had just the same kind of dear friends to welcome us, and in the pleasantest of weathers, and in the pleasantest of spots. Although we did a fair amount of work in Rome, we could count the visit to Rome and Switzerland as a holiday also, for it was really a genuine rest on account of the pleasant company of our friends.

PROPOSED VISIT TO M. MILLERAND.

I waited here for two or three days for the telegram which Adamson had promised to send me to let me know whether they could secure me a hearing at Geneva or not, and it was only yesterday that I received it, via London. In the meantime Patel had wired that he wanted to meet me here on the 5th. So I had to stay until this morning, and after seeing him off I had intended to return to London after about six weeks' absence, which is more than I really ever intended, or liked. I have had to postpone my departure even to-day, because it is possible that I may see M. Millerand to-day or to-morrow. The gentleman who introduced me to M. Leygues, the former French Minister of the Navy, some time ago was very much interested in our visit to the Vatican, and he took a copy of the cable I had sent to India to show to the officials at the Quai d'Orsay. It is he who is trying to arrange an interview with M. Millerand. M. Peretty who had received us on M. Millerand's behalf last April is taking my letter asking for an appointment, to Versailles, where M. Millerand has gone during the Parliamentary recess. He is lunching with him and I shall get a reply by 4 o'clock to-day. If I can see him to-day or to-morrow I shall place my views finally before him and make one last appeal; otherwise I go away tomorrow to London, where I shall similarly try to see Montagu and perhaps also Lloyd George, though I am doubtful if any purpose can be served by our seeing Lloyd George. Curzon's speech in the House of Lords will show to you how he feels towards the Turks and Islam, and although one can hope that Lloyd George may perhaps revert to his attitude of the early part of 1918, one can have no hope from men like Curzon who dominate the foreign policy of England to-day.

Long before this letter reaches you, you will have got my wire that I intend to send you to-day saying that although the other day I strongly recommended Adamson's suggestion of our sending six Labour M.P.'s to India for the Special Congress, I find that Patel would prefer them to come for the Congress session itself in December, and Spoor favours the same idea. In deference to their arguments I am willing to withdraw my suggestion.

Yes, I can scent even from here the oncoming storm of repression, but it is no use worrying about it, and we must all face it as cheerfully and calmly as you are doing to-day.

None likes to lose life or liberty, but neither life nor liberty can compensate one for the loss of one's soul.

I am going to see Montagu and frankly ask him whether he thinks repression will succeed, and whether, as an honest man, he can justify repression by his subordinates and agents in India. I am afraid he has been unnerved by that unscrupulous agitation in favour of General Dyer which was launched not perhaps so much in the hope of getting Dyer reinstated, as in the expectation of taking revenge on Gandhiji and on the rest of us who work with him.

I am sorry that the Police in India have taken to opening our letters; but they could have spared themselves the trouble if they had only asked me to send one of the carbon copies which I take to Scotland Yard or the India Office or direct to the Police Commissioner at Bombay. We have always lived in the open air, and it is in the open air that we thrive best. There was absolutely nothing in my letter to Amy sent with Abassi; it was just and ordinary letter scribbled off in a hurry after the Kingsway Hall meeting, on account of which I had missed writing to her in time for the mail. I have no secrets to convey even to you, much less to her, and it was Abassi's coming in to have a bit of supper with us after the meeting that suggested to me the idea of giving him the letter after I had missed the mail.

EUROPEAN JOURNALISM.

I find that after having kept my letters entirely to yourself for so long, you have now taken to sending them in their entirety to the newspapers. But surely everything is not intended for publication, and I was considerably embarrassed in reading extracts from one in "The Times" not because there was anything the publication of which would trouble me, but because there was a reference to Ahmed Riza Bey, which I should not like him to come across. Of course the worst part of "The Times" publication was not what I had said, but what "The Times" itself misrepresented; but that is only to be expected from such unscrupulous fiends as these journalists. Really European journalism to-day is for the most part disgraceful. "The Times", which would not publish a single line from us when we send it ourselves, is anxious to reprint extracts from private letters of mine, and what is worse, its own scrupulous paraphrase of what I write, and its still more unscrupulous interpretation of it. The "Morning Post" too has had a leading article in which both you and I are mentioned. All this is done with a view to urge repression and naturally Gandhiji and we are intended to be the first victims. They have done this kind of thing before with little satisfaction to themselves, and they are welcome to do it again; but I can assure them they will get still less satisfaction to-day.

And now I say goodbye. This is not a letter, but a whole budget, and I would not have spent so much time over it if I had very much to do.

We only await your commands, asking us to come back. In the meantime Musheer and I are arranging for some work to be continued both in Paris and in London when we are gone. I do hope your wire will come within a week asking us to return, as I should very much like to be in India now. In fact if I could be sure of getting a boat next week, I should have left so as to be in time for the Special Session of the Congress; but evidently you do not want us there for the Special Session, as you have never sent the least suggestion about it to us, and on the whole I think it was just as well that we spent August in Europe, watching the developments that are taking place. (A paper publishes to-day that the signature is again postponed and that *sine die*.)

NEED FOR WORKERS.

There is always need for workers here, and I wish two or three people remained here permanently, that is to say, relays of two or three may be sent from time to time. But for my own part I should like to be back in India. Europe is now beginning to pall upon me, and I cannot tell you how much I am looking forward to the return home, even though the home-coming would not be a very pleasant one. As we approached Rome the outlook began to resemble India more and more, and I wished I could have taken the first boat from Brindisi and sailed for India, instead of returning to Paris and London.

Hayat is sending you cuttings from French, Swiss and Italian papers, giving my interviews; but I have very little heart left in this kind of work now, and would like to be with you all to share your sufferings. Little though Amy would credit it, do assure her from me that I am hankering for home and even the discomforts of our life there.

Who knows how long we could be there after our return? And now goodbye once more.

Love to all,
Yours ever lovingly,
MOHAMED ALI.

P.S.—Millerand is coming to Paris on the 11th from somewhere specially to see us. So after much consultation we have decided that we should come here on the 11th and return to London by the night train in time for the Tilak meeting on the 12th.

M. A.

P.S.—Read my letter to Amy about the Pope. He was such a dear old man and so full of enthusiasm and sympathy. Not the least bit frigid or reserved.

M. A.

Tels. Addres: WORSHIP.

FOR MOTORISTS ONLY

PETROL

FULL SUPPLY MODERAT RATE

BRITISH AUTOMOBILE Co.,
HUGHES ROAD,
BOMBAY.

"SHRI HARI"
RADICAL CURE WITHOUT OPERATION
"SPECIAL TREATMENT"—Rs. 10.
PER DAY.
For weakness and following diseases. Antifat, Cancer, Hydrocele, Piles, Elephantiasis, Varicocele, Hernia, Fistula, Tumor, Paralysis, Asthma, Diarrhoea, Consumption. Female skin and eye diseases. Hours 7 to 10 a.m., and p.m. Advise Re. Rs. 1 (Two only) Consulting Physician and Electro-Homeopath.

GOLDOL

Wonderful remedy for lost energy, weak nerves. Rs. 10 for 8 Pills. One pill at bedtime only with milk or water.
K. M. BARDOLIVALA,
M.B.E.H. (London).
3rd Khaiwada, Bhuleshwar, Bombay.

IMPORTERS
OF ALL SORTS OF TYPEWRITERS AND ASSESSORIES.
Rebuilt Remington and Oliver Typewriters are offered to the Public at a reduced price to make room for February shipment. A trill solicited.
Mangaldas Dayabhai & Coy.
72, Apollo Street, Fort.
BOMBAY.

FOR PRINCES AND RICH MEN ONLY.
Royal Yakuti.
This Yakuti or life giving nectar has been prepared from the best, choicest, and richest vegeable drugs. I has wonderful properties of increasing virile power and it rectifies urinary disorders. In fact it makes man a man. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities not only by our Rajas, Maharajas, Nawabs and many of the nobility, aristocracy and gentry in this Country, but it is greatly patronized by people in all countries of Europe, America, Asia and Africa. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of this our invaluable medicine. We recommend it especially to those persons who desire to tone the nervous system, to strengthen the body, refresh the memory, and to guard against debility. Suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the Ayurvedic medicines. It works like a charm and the effect is lasting. It replaces lost power and rejuvenates the emaciated and it is enough to say that much is not that which a perfumer admires. It is that which diffuses fragrance of its own accord. Price per tin containing 48 pills, Rupees ten only.
DR. KALIDAS MOTIRAM.—RAJKOT.
(Kathiawar)

Grand Clearance Sale
New Stock of Boots and Shoes
From 1st September 1920 to 30th September 1920, a discount of annas two per Rupee will be allowed.
Rustom Khan & Co.,
Kalbadevi Road, Prag Mahal BOMBAY.

SABARKANTHA
MEANS
THE BEST ARRANGEMENT FOR
BOARDING
Only for High Caste Hindus.
Trial solicited.
Behind Mumbadevi Post.
BOMBAY 8.

KATOI
STICKS
Destroys Mosquictos Rs. 1-2 per box,
JAPAN INSECT POWDER CO
Princess St., Bombay

Do not imagnie that it is a Quack Medicine.
Dynamine
Is an Estern Remedy which has been perfected by western science.—In its present form it is the finest production of modern medical skill.—Dynamine has for years employed all the resources of Science, and the best and keenest brains in America and Europe in research and experiment for the perfecting of its wonderful properties.—
It is the last word of Medical research into the vital processes of nerve function and reproduction.—
It is a Certain Cure for Weakness, Impotence, and Sterility.
Price Rs. 10 per Bottle.
or
DYNAMINE SPECIAL, physiologically Standardised.
Price Rs. 100 per Bottle.
The Dynamine Co.,
20, Tamarind Lane, (2nd Floor)
Fort, BOMBAY.

LOKAMANYA TILAK'S
Marble and plaster busts and statues ready for sale at the Premier Sculpture Studio of Mr. V. V. WAGH, junction of Sandhurst and Lamington Roads, Girgaum, Bombay.
Mrs. Besant writes: "The bust of Lokamanya Tilak is a speaking likeness."
His son too writes almost in the same strain.
Specially reduced prices of Lokamanya's Life size marble statue Rs. 21,000, statue 2½ ft., Rs. 3,000; bust 2 ft., Rs. 2,000 and plaster statuettes and bust of the above size Rs. 200 each. Miniature plaster bust of first quality 1 ft., Rs. 30 each, and second quality Rs. 100 per doz.
Life size marble statues and busts are executed to order for Rs. 25,000, Rs. 3,000 and above respectively.

Karnik's AGUE Mixture.
is THE tried specific for Ague Intermittent and all sorts of Malarial Fevers. Price As. 12/-
KARNIK Depot BOMBAY 4.
Karnik's AGUE Mixture.

Every satisfaction cooking guaranteed
Booklet free on request.
ANNAPURNA COOKER CO.
Near Cinema
Girgaum, BOMBAY

DR. I. P. ENAD
has trained more than one hundred and fifty students (including B.Sc. and M.Sc.), in the art of Soap-making. Industrial institutions given free advice. Consult him at
MANILAL MANSION,
Lamington Road Bombay No. 7.

SAVARESSE'S SANTAL CAPSULES
PHYSICIANS RECOMMEND THEM.
Of all Chemists. Made in London.

TAILORS
FOR
HIGH FOLK
(with prudence for purse.)
ARAUJO FERNANDES & Co.
Modern Tailors & Outfitters
Princess Street, BOMBAY.

Disastrous fire in the

Mulji Jetha Cloth Market.

Only India Safe Manufacturing Co.'s Safes remain intact.

The Merchants who had bought the safes manufactured by India Safe Manufacturing Co., have expressed their entire satisfaction with these safes as the account books, currency notes, &c., contained therein have remained intact even amidst so disastrous a fire. These safes were kept by our customers in Bhajia Lane, English Lane, Sonapur Lane and Bungla Lane, which lanes were totally destroyed.

Those persons who were convinced of the fire-resisting quality of our safes in the above fire have lodged with us their further orders.

Our safes are being used by the following well-known firms, &c.

THE
INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION, LTD.,
Messrs. Lawrence and Mayo, Ltd. (Simla).
,, S. Gahagan & Co.
,, Khatao Makanji & Co.
Nasarwanji P. Karani, Esqr., (Partner of Messrs. Batlivala & Karani, Share and Stock Brokers).

In addition to these, our safes are in use at the Cotton Market, Share Bazar, Insurance Cos., Jewellers, Cloth Markets, &c.

All these facts can be verified by paying a visit at our shop or by correspondence.

INDIA SAFE MANUFACTURING Co.,
286-290, Shaik Memon Street,
Near Mulji Jetha Market.
FACTORY:—Jacob's Circle, Clerk Road,
Near Simplex Mills, BOMBAY.

Tubular Box Spanners

A box spanner is frequently the only tool that will move a nut, and by the regular use of this tool the rounding of the corners is obviated.

BEST BRITISH MAKE.

WHITWORTH SIZES.

Type No. 14. Box Spanners, all Whitworth sizes:—

No.	Size of Bolt. Inches	Across Flats: Inches.
1	1x7/8	1.67x1.48
2	3/4 x5/7	1.3 x 1.1
3	9/16 x1/2	1.61x .920
4	7/16 x3/8	.820x.709

8sizes No. 1 to 4 above in a set..... of 4 Spanners and 1 Tommy. } Rs. 11-8 per set.

EVERY MOTORIST NEEDS A SET!

MILLIMETER SIZES.

Type No. 17. Box Spanners, all French (Millimeter.) sizes:—

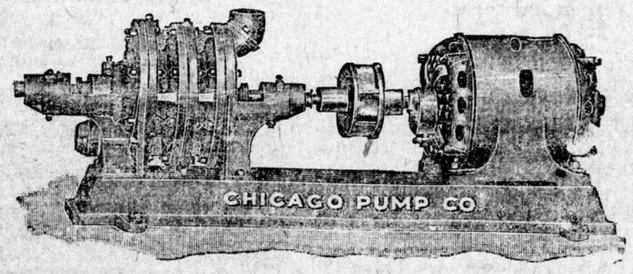
No.	Size of Bolt. m/m.	Across Flats: Inches.
5	20 x 18	1½ x 5/16
6	17 x 16	17/32 x 11/8
7	15 x 15	11/32 x 15/16
8	12 x 10	27/32 x 11/16
9	8 x 7	9/16 x 7/16

Price per set as above, 5 Spanners and one Tommy. } Rs. 12-12 per set,

The Advance Motor Co.,

"THE DEPENDABLE STORE"
CHOWPATI SEA FACE— —BOMBAY.
Telegrams: "AUTOMOTIVE." *Telep. No.* **5121.**

Chicago Electric Pump



Direct coupled and Belted.
Vertical and Horizontal
Sewage Ejectors and Bilge Pumps, A. C. & D. C.

All voltages and currents any head and capacity.

Eastern Electric & Trading Co.,
Hornby Road, Fort, Post Box 459, BOMBAY.
TELEGRAMS: "Easlektrik."

SEQUEL TO SENSATIONAL RUMOURS.

PATHANS ASSAULTED AT KALYAN.

At the Thana Criminal Sessions, before Mr. Desai, Additional Sessions Judge, Thana, and a jury four railway labourers were recently charged under Section 304 I.P.C. with culpable homicide not amounting to murder.

The prosecution case was that on 12th May last three Pathans who had come down to Bombay from Meerut went in search of employment to the Tata workshops situate near the Kalyan railway station. Seeing them a large crowd armed with sticks, shovels and spades swooped upon them and so mercilessly belaboured hem that one of them by the name of Fragalmod died on the spot, while the other two sustained such serious injuries that they had to be removed to the Thana Civil Hospital, where they were detained for treatment as indoor-patients. The attack on the Pathans, it appears, was the result of a strong and exciting rumour in circulation at the time in the Thana District that a gang of Pathans were prowling about for the purpose of kidnapping children for sacrifice to the Goddess Bhowani or Kalimata. There is a deeprooted idea amongst certain classes of ignorant people that without such human sacrifice no big undertaking such as the building of a mill or bridge would prove a success. So when the men saw the three Pathans near the workshop they took them for members of the gang who it was rumoured were carrying on the kidnapping campaign and wreaked their revenge on them.

The jury having returned an unanimous verdict of "not guilty" in favour of all the four accused on the ground that there was no reliable evidence against them they were acquitted.

In this case the First Class Magistrate of Salsette in committing the accused to the Sessions made some remarks regarding the apathy of the police. His Worship said he had waited for the two Pathans who were assaulted together with the deceased "and whose evidence was most important and direct. But they had not been produced. Their disappearance appeared to be due to the slackness of the police. They did not seem to have taken proper care to note down the places of their residence or their proper addresses or their statements or to get information from them so long they were in the Thana Civil Hospital for treatment."

Two other Pathans also were done to death at Bhivndi near Kalyan as a result of the rumour for which it appears there was not the least foundation. No child was ever reported to the police to have been kidnapped by Pathans. However, now even those who believed the canard to be gospel truth are convinced that it was utterly false and all the excitement has subsided and the Pathans are again peacefully pursuing their avocations without let or hindrance.

MUNICIPAL REFORM IN BOMBAY.

IMPORTANT ADVANCE CONTEMPLATED

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:—

The Government of Bombay has been giving close and careful consideration to the whole important question of Municipal administration, and an interesting announcement on this subject may very shortly be expected. From time to time representations have been made to Government as to the desirability of amending the constitution of specified Municipalities, and it is believed it will now be found that the Governor-in-Council has decided that the time is ripe for a definite step forward in the direction of liberalising and strengthening the constitution of all Municipalities, so far as is practicable under the Bombay District Municipal Act of 1901. The policy already initiated of reducing the qualifying tax will probably be applied on a much wider scale.

The reforms contemplated are likely to include:—

1. The enfranchisement of a larger proportion of the populace by reduction of the qualifying tax. 2. The increase of the number of councillors. 3. The fixing of the proportion of councillors to be nominated at not more than one-fifth of the total number of councillors. 4. The adoption, so far local conditions may permit of the system of multiple seated constituencies with the cumulative right of voting, as sanctioned in the Municipalities of Bulsar and Thana.

Special investigation will probably be ordered, and reports called for from all Districts, so that the requirements and conditions of every part of the Presidency, and of Sind, may as far as possible suitably be met.

PRESIDENTSHIP OF NAGPUR CONGRESS.

SUGGESTIONS INVITED.

The Secretary of the Reception Committee of the Nagpur Congress wires:—

The Reception Committee, Nagpur requests all Provincial Congress Committees to suggest immediately names for the presidentship of the ensuing Nagpur Congress. These names when received will be forthwith communicated to the Provincial Committees and they will be requested to make a final selection, suggesting one name each. The Reception Committee meets on 10th October to elect its chairman and also the president. The matter is very urgent.

GERMAN MAKE

DIXI

MOTOR LORRIES

1920 MODELS

A GRAND RESULT OF
WAR EXPERIENCE.
Unequalled for
Reliability, Strength
AND
Durability.

DIXI MOTOR LORRIES

ARE
Good for all roads
Good for all purposes

GERMAN DIXI
wants no recommendation
EASY TO OPERATE
QUICK TO RESPOND

DIXI

is made to give
SATISFACTION
All Round
READY FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY
Particulars from

NARANDAS V. DOSSA

SOLE AGENT
Raja Bahadur Motilal Mansions
A. 14, Hummum Street, Fort,
BOMBAY.

Come & See — OUR NEW STOCK OF — Just Received

PURE WOOL SWEATERS

SUITABLE FOR

Sports DECIDE Hills EARLY Winter

IN 3 QUALITIES

SWEATERS FROM .. .. RS. 11-8 TO 15-8 ALL SIZES
COAT SWEATERS 46" ONLY .. .. .. RS. 17 EACH

THE
SHRIKRISHNA STORES Co. Ltd.
KRISHNA BUILDING HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE

Eastern Electric Light & Power Co.

Empire Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

Telephone No 595 (Established 1891) Telegrams: "EASTLIGHT"

FURUKAWA WIRES — SUPERIOR MAKE

Sole Agents for

"STIGLER'S" LIFTS.

Five "STIGLER" Make Electric PASSENGER and GOODS LIFTS working at

TAJ MAHAL HOTEL

Since 1900.

"FURUKAWA" Wires Tested and approved by Leading Firms.

Manufactured in accordance with the Standard of the British Cable Makers' Association.

We always keep large stocks of above "Furukawa" Wires.

ALSO PUMPS, MOTORS, FANS A.C. & D.C., ETC., ETC., ETC.

Estimates and Particulars on sent application

Do YOU Pelmanise?

Have you ever properly realised the fact that in your brain you possess the finest money-making machine in the world?

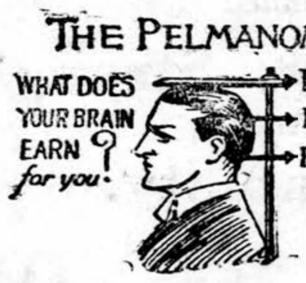
There is practically no limit to the income-earning powers of the mind when it is keyed up to the highest pitch of efficiency of which it is capable.

By training your mind to greater efficiency you can put yourself in the way of earning twice, three times, four times the amount you make at present.

In every profession, business, and occupation there is a demand for men and women with scientifically trained minds.

Over 500,000 men and women have already been trained to greater efficiency by the famous Pelman System which develops just those qualities of Concentration, Memory, Initiative, Ideation, Self-Confidence, and Administrative Power which are in the greatest demand to-day.

THE PELMANOMETER



Over 100,000 British and Dominion Officers and Men have studied the Course, including 150 Admirals and Generals.

By training your mind on the Pelman System you [illegible] better work (and better paid work) with infinitely less effort.

A Course of Pelman Training is the finest of all mental exercises. It develops your mind as physical training develops your muscles. It is most fascinating to follow and takes up very little time. It is taught by post and can be followed anywhere.

Write to-day to—

The Pelman Institute

B. 1 Chawpatty Sea Face, BOMBAY.

LIBERTY

FOR

AUTO ACCESSARIES AND SPARE PARTS

Nothing but the best

The Liberty Motor Co.

Telegram—"WIREWHEEL" Sandhurst Bridge, Bombay No. 4.

R. K. MODY & Co.

301, Nagdevi Street, Bombay No. 3.

Tel. 1711—ENQUIRE FOR :—*Tel. Address* "LUBOIL."

M. S. Shafting	Lubricating Oils	Leather belting
Couplings	Gin Stores	Hair belting
Pedestals	Packings	Pipes & fittings

The Violetta Violet Rays:—A most useful apparatus which serves the purpose of a Family Doctor ready at hand at any moment to cure all sorts of ailments

The Adjusto Life:—A most wonderful lamp which you can attach to anywhere and [illegible] handy and indispensable for every household.

Th[illegible] [illegible]eaner:—No need to depend on servants. You can have your Carpets and [illegible]s cleaned and sweep away dust from walls and ceilings.

FULL INSRTUCTIONS AND DEMONSTRATIONS AT OUR SHOW ROOMS.

The Tyre To Tie to:—The well-known Bull-Dog Grip non-Skid Tires and Red Tubes.

The Brella Magneto Testor:—A most useful apparatus for Every Motor Garage and Workshops.

The Well-known English "RILEY," THE KING OF CARS.

THE METRO-TYLER Light-weight Motor Cycle.

"HARVARD" American Motor Cars.

Other well selected English and American Cars.

ALL AMERICAN SUPER TRUCKS.

Every variety of Motor Accessories and Tools.

Sole Agents and Stockists.

Alliance Electric, Motor Equipment and Service Co.

TEMPORARY OFFICES & SHOW ROOMS, End of Fort [illegible], Gowalia Tank Road. Telephone: No. 4651.

LALA MURLIDHAR.

RETURNS BADGE AND MEDAL.

A correspondent writes to us:—

Lala Murlidhar, Vakil, High Court, Ambala City, returned the title of Rai Sahib badge and Kaisar-i-Hind medal to the Punjab Government along with a letter stating some causes and reasons few days back, which was published in the leading newspapers of the Province. In this very connection L. Murlidhar Sahib received the interesting letter from Q. Q. Henriques, Esq., I.C.S., Deputy Commissioner, Ambala, which I give below for the information of the public together with the Lala's reply to it:—

Letter from D. C., Ambala,
No. 5827/17 dated 3-9-20.

To
Lala Murlidhar,
Pleader,
Ambala City.

Sir,

With reference to your reply, dated the 30th August, 1920, I have the honour to enquire if you wish your name to be struck off all the lists of Government title-holders, etc., and to be removed from the list of Licensed Pleaders.

I have, etc.,
(Sd.) R. Richlipal,
Superintendent,
for Deputy Commissioner.

Reply given by Lala Murlidharji to the above letter:—

Ambala City.

To
The Deputy Commissioner,
Ambala.

Sir,

With reference to your letter No. 5827/17, dated 3rd September, 1920, I have the honour to state that the renunciation of title, and the return of badge and Kaisar-i-Hind medal, are acts which admit of no ambiguity as regards my intentions and consequently, my name should necessarily be struck off all lists of Government title-holders. I, however, wonder how the other question, namely, the removal of my name from the list of Licensed Pleaders suggested itself to you. There is not the slightest indication of the kind in my letter of the 30th August and though I long since retired from the practice of law, I do not see my way to give up what is obviously a "right" by virtue of my passing a prescribed test and not a "gift" as your letter seems to convey.

In conclusion, I request you to have removed my name from the list of Notaries Public of the Ambala District as well.

I have, etc., etc.,
(Sd.) Murlidhar.

DEPLORABLE AGRICULTURAL SITUATION.

WANTED A COMMISSION—NOT AN OFFICER.

(From a Correspondent.)

HONAVER, Sept. 21.

Agriculturists met in public meeting on the 19th instant wired his Excellency the Governor of Bombay to appoint a representative commission consisting of two officials and three non-officials elected direct by district agricultural public to enquire into the causes of the deplorable agricultural decay, alarming depopulation in numerous villages, decrease of cattle, grazing difficulties and harassment of *ryots* instead of appointing a special official investigation as contemplated by Government, since the official investigation alone would not reveal the real situation and remedy proposed by the official investigator might prove inadequate, even illusory. Agriculturists suggested the appointment of a commission on the same lines as for the appointments for the Thana and Colaba districts made during Lord Reay's regime.

THE CURRENCY MUDDLE.

MR. MADON'S REPLY.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—My attention has been drawn to two letters by Mr. Praphulla Chandra Basu in your paper in defence of the Currency policy of the Government. Mr. Basu is, I understand, a professor of Economics, and should, therefore, understand the fundamentals of the question better than ordinary men. Before trying to refute the many half truths that he has trotted forward I would first like to ask him:

(a) Does he know what debasing of Currency is?

(b) Does he know why it is always condemned?

(c) Is he aware that it is so condemned, because such manipulation of Currency changes the relation between debtor and creditor and thereby causes great injustice to one of the two parties to a contract?

(d) Is he aware that such debasing is only resorted to by bankrupt Governments to add to their resources?

(e) Is he aware that the present manipulation of our Currency changes the relations between debtor and creditor exactly as all debasing does?

(f) Is he aware that it adds to the resources of the Indian Government exactly as debasing does in the case of standard coins?

(g) Does he understand that the policy now adopted is therefore nothing more or less than a debasing of the Currency through the token?

(h) Does he approve of such debasing, particularly when as in the present case the party wronged is not the wealthier classes of the country, but the poor toiling masses?
—Yours, etc.,

B. F. MADON.

Bombay, Sept. 20.

REUDEL BATH SALTRATES Regd

A highly concentrated compound of

PURE MINERAL BATH SALTS

Bring to YOUR OWN HOME an accurate reproduction of the same valuable salts and natural curative properties found at the

World's Most Famous Bath Springs

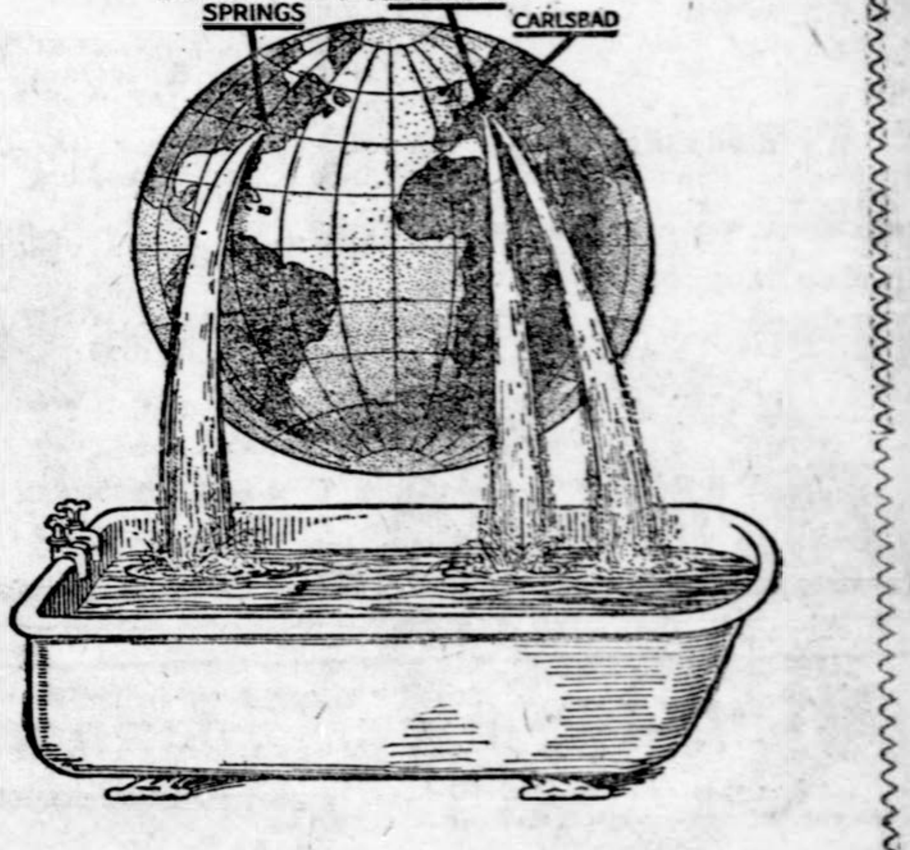
These Salts help the 7,000,000 tiny pores to rid the body of impurities. Each pore is one-quarter of an inch long and together they form a 28-mile drainage system.

HIGHLY RECOMMENDED AND WIDELY USED IN CASES OF CORNS AND SERIOUS FOOT TROUBLES, CHRONIC GOUT, RHEUMATISM, LUMBAGO, SCIATICA AND ALL URIC ACID DISORDERS, BAD COMPLEXIONS & ALL SKIN AFFECTIONS.

Especially suitable for treating Foot Troubles.

Sufferers from foot troubles of any kind will find that Reudal Bath Saltrates afford very prompt relief when the feet are rested for a few minutes in a foot bath of hot water containing about a rounded table spoonful of the saltrates compound. This is an efficient treatment for corns, callouses, bunions, chafes, blisters, aching, burning, etc. The feet being the farthest point from the heart to which the blood must be forced, foot troubles are often due to shoe pressure and defective circulation in these extremities. By treating the feet as above directed, you will stimulate the blood circulation, clear out sebaceous matter from the clogged pores, render the skin active, healthy and free from offensive odour or injurious effects of acid perspiration, and thus end the various forms of foot misery. Try it after coming in footsore from a long walk. You will soon feel like dancing with joy, and your newest, tightest boots seem like the oldest pair you have.

Solely a British Product.



REUDEL BATH SALTRATES

are entirely British made and owned, and can be obtained from any Chemist.

When using Reudel Bath Saltrates for various classes of disorders, you are practically reproducing, as far as essential medicinal constituents and therapeutic effects go, the same waters which are responsible for the fame of several natural thermal springs. Moreover, you obtain these benefits without the heavy expense, loss of time, and other disadvantages of a trip to the celebrated Spas.

SALTRATES, LIMITED,
214, Great Portland St., LONDON, W., ENGLAND.

TAKE CARE OF YOUR SKIN!

A LITTLE care every day will work wonders for the skin. The face, arms, and neck are delicately textured, but respond quickly to the protective influence of the oxygen face cream, Ven-Yusa.

The skin's delicateness demands purity and refinement in a toilet cream. Ven-Yusa Creme de Luxe not only supplies this demand to a perfect degree, but, by reason of its exclusive qualities, does the skin both immediate and future good. Ven-Yusa is

Quite a New Discovery

which, by liberating oxygen into the pores, creates a beauty more than skin deep.

There are ingredients in Ven-Yusa which have a rare invigorating and rejuvenating effect. While making the pores "breathe" properly—thus preventing spots and other blemishes—Ven-Yusa furnishes the skin with the much-needed help to resist the weather.

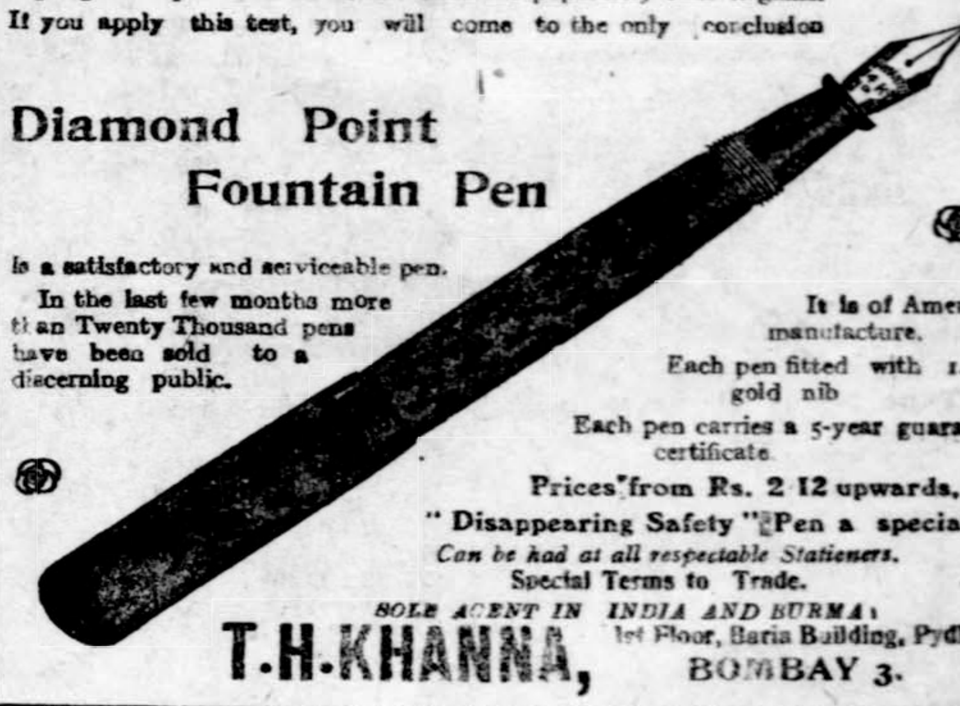
Neither work nor pleasure should interfere with the care of the skin and the daily use of this refined and necessary Ven-Yusa.

VEN-YUSA *The Oxygen Face Cream.*

One Rupee per jar, of Chemists, Bazaars, &c., or direct from The Ven-Yusa Co., 9, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta; Messrs. Kemp & Co., Bombay; or Messrs. E. Brookes & Co., Karachi.

Judge the quality of an article from the popularity that it gains. If you apply this test, you will come to the only conclusion

Diamond Point Fountain Pen



is a satisfactory and serviceable pen.

In the last few months more than Twenty Thousand pens have been sold to a discerning public.

It is of American manufacture.

Each pen fitted with 14-kt. gold nib

Each pen carries a 5-year guarantee certificate.

Prices from Rs. 2-12 upwards.

"Disappearing Safety" Pen a speciality.

Can be had at all respectable Stationers.

Special Terms to Trade.

SOLE AGENT IN INDIA AND BURMA:

T. H. KHANNA, 1st Floor, Baria Building, Pydhonie, BOMBAY 3.

Tembavati Cotton Ropes Mfg., Co.

B. F. A. T. S.

Tele: Enginerope.

Strongly recommended by EMINENT ENGINEERS.	All Similar Concerns in Efficiency Price and Quality. Beware of Imitations. *Registered* TEMBAVATI TRADE MARK	Largest Makers of Cotton Ropes Scroll Ream and Card Bandings Spindle, Bendings, etc., etc.

Samples and further particulars from:—

T. [illegible]. Thanaw[illegible] Bros.,

7, Henshaw Building, Custom House Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

ZANGI Pen Rs. 6-4. Calender Clip complete As. 8. Spare Calendar As. 4.

Zangi Dry Compressed Inklets per dozen Blue As. 2, Red, Green or Purple, As. 3.

You need ZANGI, the latest improved Fountain Pen. Its large 14ct. gold nib with permanent iridium point and improved ZANGI feed ensure steady, smooth and easy writing. Never leaks or blots. Order to-day V.P. on 7 days approval.

FACTORY SALES COMPANY, (13) Chandni Chowk, DELHI.

—it is daily increasing in popularity.

A TIP!

FOR A "WINNER"

Try a peg of

Mitchell's

OLD HEATHERDEW

SCOTCH WHISKY

Connoisseurs specially ask for it
Doctors recommend it.

Reason?—Purity

You can get MITCHELL'S at your bar.

Sole Agents:—

Bhimji Jayraj & Co.

305, Chowpatty— BOMBAY

Rs. 100

Will be rewarded if proved that the PERFUME is not lasting for 4 days.

LONG LASTING PERFUMES

Price Rs. 2, 0-12-0, 0-8-0

Mohini Agency, JUMA MASJID BOMBAY

A.A.S.—*Mark these initials*

—Know the latest!

Be up-to-date in your knowledge..

Subscriptions booked for the following popular magazines.

	Per annum.
MOTOR m'thly	$ 8
Cosmopolitan ,,	$ 4
Export News m'thly with Catalogue Service	$ 5
American Builder m'thly	$ 4
Farm Mechanics ,,	$ 4

As all the above are well known journals, no voucher copies will be sent. Mark a X against the magazine you want, cut out this ad. and send with your name, address subscription.

AMERICAN
ADVERTISING SYNDICATE
30, Dalal St. Fort, BOMBAY.

BEWARE OF IMITATARS.

Always use our

Warld Renowned Hair Oils

Reg. No. I.

Pari Chhap, Nagar, Narangi, Aula. and Kapri.

As. Six and Twelve per bottle.

Try to Make your eyes like Electric light always use our.

Warld renowned Real Pearl Surma

RED SURMA

It cures all sorts of eye diseases and also stys Sareness. opthalmic irrits, Cataract spots etc. and makes eye Cool and brilliant. Rs. 50 per one Tola. Sample bottle Re. 1 (one only).

MEGHJI HARIDAS & CO.
Opp Madhavbag Khakhar Biuldings, BOMBAY.

BHARAT STOVE DEPOT.

GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

The largest dealers in all kinds & sizes of **Primus** and **Optimus** stoves for, **Cooking**, soldering, brazing, heating oil **Engines**, and for other purpose—also dealing in their spares, **mantles**, Methylated spirit etc.

Repairs to stoves undertaken. **Prompt attention** and **prices** lowest.

Catalogue free on application.—Prop. B. M. MADHIWALLA.

Fielding and Platt, Ltd.

Semi-Diesel

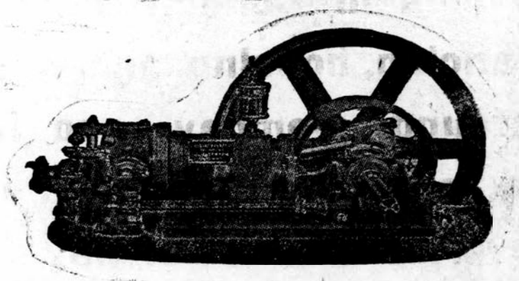
Crude Oil Engines

AND

Suction Gas Plants

NO WATER INJECTION

SAFE
SIMPLE
RELIABLE
ECONOMICAL.



USE SAME DIESEL ENGINES

40 Years' Experience British throughout. Thousands working

STOCKS HELD BY **Moolji Haridas & Co.**

Post Box No. 135, Carnac Bunder, BOMBAY,
or the Bombay Presidency, Rajputana, Sind, Baluchist Punjab, Central and United Provinces.

ENSIGN CARBURETOR

MEANS

PETROL ECONOMY

New's the Motorist's Oppotunity

SAVING 5[illegible] PETROL GRANTEED

BY THE ENSIGN CARBURETOR

All sizes available. Prices and particulars on application

Sole Agents:—

M. M. H. J. M. CHOTANI,

(Hardware Depot.)

DONTAD STREET, KHADAK

BOMBAY.

LARGE & FRESH STOCK

OF

Mill Beltings, Hydraulic Pump Leater, Roller Skins, Chroms Picking Bands, Suit and Attache Cases (real crocodile), Trunks, Bags, Leggings and Gaiters.

GENTS.	PER PAIR. Rs. as.	GENTS.	PER PAIR Rs. as.
Glace Kid Shoes	6 4	Marching Boots.	14 0
Million Shoes M.S.	5 6	Superior Shoes H. S. ..	10 6
Million Boots	6 10	Canvas Shoes	4 12
Monsoon Boots	6 14	Superior Boots H.S. ..	12 6
Albert Slippers from Rs. 4-2	Rs. 5	Ladies Shoes	5 10
Boys Boots	5 0	Ladies Boots	9 0

Packing and Postage Extra.

Trunks (all solid leather) 42" to 30" Rs. 85 to Rs. 65.
Suit Cases 30" to 20" Rs. 70 to Rs. 45. Hand Bags 12" to 24" Rs. 16 to 36.
25 per cent advance money required from outstation Customers.

PRICES VERY MODERATE.

SUTOR & Co., Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY,

Agents—The Western India Army Boot & Equipment Factory, Sion, Bombay.

PREMATURE OLD AGE

Lost vigor, lost memory, and lost interest in life is often traceable to illness or excesses at some time of life which have left seminal weakness.

Huxley's "Ner Vigor"

As organic acid glycero-phosphate syrup, contains the nutritive phosphate materials which supplement food and when absorbed into the blood enrich it, so that it becomes re-vitalised, followed by a corresponding rejuvenescence of the system.

Original bottles of 50 doses throughout India, Burmah, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, etc.
ANGLO-AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL Co., Ltd., Croydon, London.

PEARSE & Co.

THE ONLY FASHIONABLE RESTAURANT FOR THE ELITES OF BOMBAY.

Daily Varieties in Dishes, with Choice Wines and Liquor

BEST ENGLISH & ITALIAN CONFECTIONERY.

CHOCOLATES AND SWEETS.

CREW & CABIN BISCUITS.

WEDDING AND CHRISTENING CAKES.

HOT PUDDINGS & PIES.

BREAD TWICE A DAY.

ICES OF VARIETIES.

TEA—COFFEE—& KILN-DRIED FLOUR.

BAR & BILLIARDS.

Bakers, Confectioners and Caterers. APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY. Army & Navy Contractors.

PARIPAN

LACQUER ENAMEL.

THE MORE YOU WASH IT THE BETTER IT BECOMES.

The Paripan Process of Painting has been used througout India both for Inside and Outside work for some years past. Its chief characteristics are **Durability, Beauty of Finish** and **Resistance to the trying Climatic Conditions.**

The modern house is not complete in its furnishing and appointments if Paripan is absent. No Landlord or Tenant realizes how easily and cheaply property is maintained in a new and spotless condition unless he has experience of Paripan.

House cleaning and the removal of grease, finger marks and dirt from the paint work and doors are processes never keenly sought after. Paripan reduces their unpleasantness to vanishing point.

SEND FOR DESCRIPTIVE CIRCULAR TO—

The Sole Agents in WESTERN INDIA:

SHALEBHOY TYEBJEE & SONS.

20, Bank Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

A.N.H.

Collars in All Sizes.

Our Popular Shirts

Varieties to Select

Assorted Styles

From Rs. 8 per Dozen.

Twill Shirts for Office use Rs. 2/4 each.

Zephyr Shirts for occasional use Rs. 4/2 each.

The Shanghavi Stores,

Sandhurst Road, BOMBAY.

The General Engineering & Stores Supply Agency

201-203, Nagdevi Street, BOMBAY

Telegrams "STOREHOUSE." Telephone No. 9

Shipchandlers, contractors & hardware merchants
Ready stock of mills, gins and Factory requisites.
Immediate delivery of beltings, Jointings Champion forges, Anvils, Circular saws, picks, bolts & nuts etc etc.
Sole Agents for Lenox hack saw blades, band saws and belting
Special attention paid to upcountry orders

HEALO REGD.

SKIN OINTMENT

A CERTAIN CURE FOR

Bad Leg,	Scurvy,
Eczema,	Scalds,
Bad Breasts,	Ulcers,
Abscesses	Sore Heads,
Boils,	Burns,
Blotches on the Skin,	Piles,
Fistulas,	Cuts,
Chaps,	Proud Flesh,
Broken Chil Blains,	Rashes,
Eruptions,	Barber's Rash,
Erysipelas,	Poisoned Wounds,
Old Sores,	Ring Worms,
Wounds,	Blackheads,
Skin Irritation,	Psoriasis,
Scrofula,	Itch,
	Sore and Tender Feet.

Prepared from the recipe of one of the most Eminent Skin Specialists.

Thousands of Testimonials

Healo Skin Soap

ENSURES A HEALTHY SKIN AND LOVELY COMPLEXION.

It is made from the finest and purest materials only, and containing ingredients calculated to remove all blemishes of the skin.

A really high-class soap, specially prepared for sensitive skin, cleansing the scalp scurf, scales, and dandruff, stopping falling hair, for softening and soothing red, rough, and sore hands, itching, and annoying irritations. It is unequalled for chapped hands.

Its use along with the ointment assists the action of the latter.

Sole Agents:—

Madon, Sons & Co.,

Crawford Market, Bombay.

HEALTH SEEKERS!

If you are disappointed with Drugs and Medical Treatments.

HERE IS for you

THE WORLD'S

Greatest Drugless Remedy for All Diseses

J. B. L. Cascade.

Thousands have derived Everlasting benefit and regained, their once lost HEALTH.

Price for Complete Box Rs. 51-0-0.

Send for its free Booklet:

Sole Agent for India—

B. P. Madon—SANTA CRUZ—

PLEASE NOTE:

The "J. B. L. Cascade" has been duly registered in British India, and as such, only obtainable in India from my depot.

Health Culture Depot.

22, Carnac Road—Dhobi Talao,

DISTRIBUTORS OF

YALE

Locks and Hardware

FOR INDENTS APPLY TO REPRESENTATIVES

Jamshed & Jehangir Cama,

2-4, Bruce Lane, Fort, BOMBAY.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. VIII NO. 227 BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1920. TWO ANNAS

BOMBAY DEVELOPMENT LOAN

With the sanction of the Secretary of State for India in Council the Government of Bombay are issuing a loan for the purpose of financing, housing and other development work to be undertaken by Government in and around Bombay, and by the Bombay Municipal Corporation, the City Improvement Trust, and the Bombay Port Trust. The loan will be secured on the revenues of the Government of Bombay to be allocated under Section 30 (i) (a) of the Government of India Act, 1919.

Subscriptions will be received from September 8 to October 30 inclusive.

The Government of Bombay undertake to repay the loan at par on November 1st 1935.

The issue price will be Rs. 100 for every Rs. 100 of the loan applied for.

Interest.---Payable half yearly at the rate of

6½ PER CENT. INTEREST

per annum on the 1st May and 1st November at the Head Office or any Branch of the Bank of Bombay.

In Calcutta, at the Bank of Bengal; in Madras, at the Bank of Madras.

Advance interest from the date of purchase up to the 31st October, 1920, will be paid at the time of issue of the temporary receipt.

Interest on the loan will be paid throughout its currency

FREE FROM INCOME-TAX

the liability for which will be discharged by the Government of Bombay at the rate for the time being in force, but which interest will be taken into account in determining the rate at which the tax will be levied on other incomes and will be liable to super-tax.

TRUST FUNDS MAY BE INVESTED IN THIS LOAN.

Depreciation Fund.--A sum equal to one per cent. of the aggregate amount of the loan will be set aside annually to form a fund to be used for the purchase of the loan at or below par and the cancellation thereof.

The loan will be issued in the form of Promissory Notes in denominations of Rs. 100, Rs. 500, Rs. 1,000, Rs. 5,000. Rs. 10,000, Rs. 25,000, and Rs. 1,00,000.

Brokerage at the rate of ¼ per cent. will be paid to recognised bankers and brokers on applications for the loan bearing their stamp.

Application Forms and all particulars may be obtained from any branch of the Bank of Bombay.

Bombay offers no better investment to YOU.

Printed and published for the Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd. by Syed Abdulla Brelvi at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.